

"OLD TIOGA"
AND
NINETY YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE
1787 1877
M.O.ROLFE

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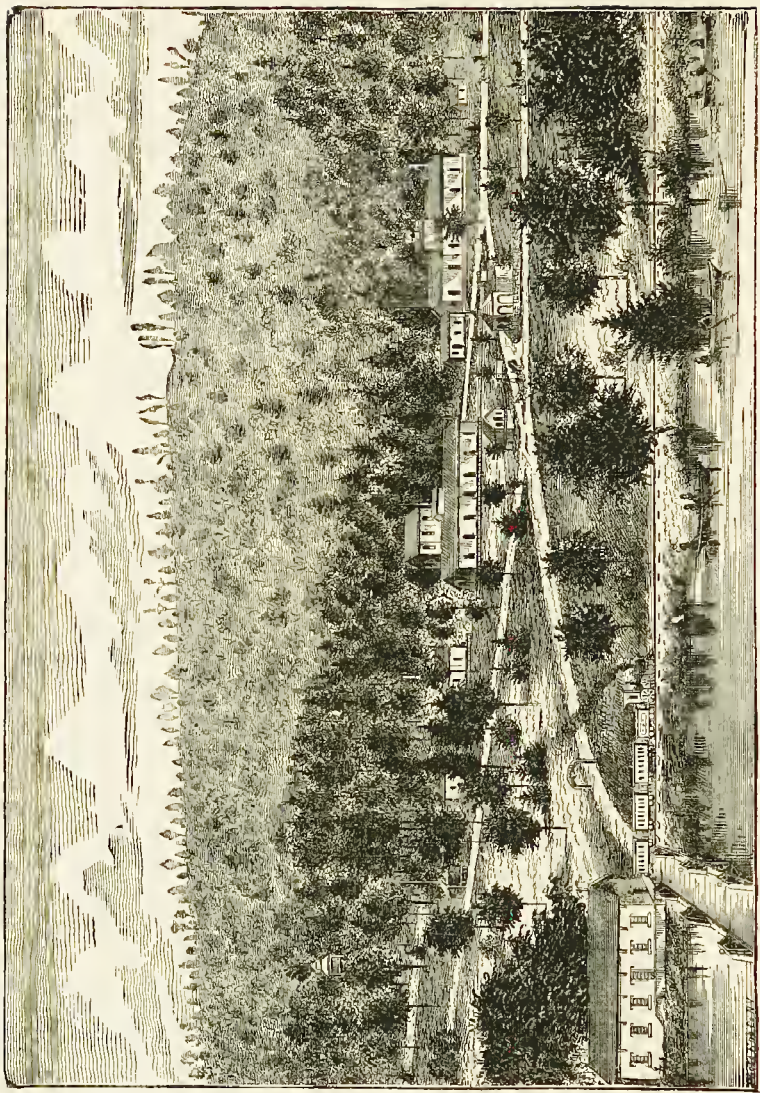


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BUSH'S PARK, TIOGA

1787

Our County.

Our Commonwealth.

Our Country.

1877

OLD TIOGA

AND

Ninety Years of its Existence.

A DESCRIPTIVE, STATISTICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF TIOGA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, TOGETHER WITH A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NUMEROUS STATISTICAL TABLES, EXHIBITING ITS GROWTH AND INCREASE IN WEALTH AND POPULATION.

ILLUSTRATED.

TO WHICH IS
ADDED MUCH VALUABLE
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE HISTORY
AND STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE
WORLD, AND MANY ITEMS OF PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE.

WRITTEN AND COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES
BY
MARO O. ROLFE.

SOLD ONLY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TIOGA, PENN.:
BUNNELL & ROLFE, Publishers.

1877.

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P R E F A C E.

THE preparation of this work has involved an amount of careful research and pains-taking labor entirely disproportionate to the size of the volume, which can be appreciated only by those who are familiar with the details of similar compilations; and the public are reminded that no work, of whatever kind, has ever been published entirely free from errors. Especially in gathering the materials for such a work as this is there a liability to error encountered in the preparation of a publication of no other kind. In going back to the past, where comparatively little has been written upon the subjects under consideration, and endeavoring to search out dates and deeds of days that are gone, many statements have been found from equally reliable and credible sources which were at variance with each other and between which it has been a somewhat difficult task to choose. It is possible that, to some, the conclusions herein recorded may appear erroneous, if not hasty and ill-judged. Every available source of information has been consulted, all conflicting statements have been weighed carefully and honestly, and that only has been put on record which has been conceived to be the truth. No absurd claim to infallibility is entertained, yet it is hoped that the time and labor employed in compiling this book have resulted in what will be regarded as a convenient exhibit of the history and statistics of Tioga County which will be found valuable to intelligent citizens of all classes and occupations. The statistical tables relative to the State of Pennsylvania have been carefully compiled and attractively arranged with a view to their usefulness and their adaptability to answer such general inquiries concerning the history and resources of our Commonwealth as arise almost hourly. The information under the caption of "QUESTIONS ANSWERED" will be appreciated by all who from time to time feel the need of a convenient reference up-

on the subjects treated, and it has been the aim of the compiler to make this department especially interesting and valuable.

Acknowledging his indebtedness to the many citizens of the county who have furnished data for the chronology of their respective localities and to those whose published writings have been freely consulted in the preparation of this work, the author leaves the fruits of his labor and his research with an indulgent and appreciative public, with the assurance that no reasonable pains and expense have been spared to render this volume both attractive and valuable, and worthy alike of approbation and patronage.

M. O. R.

LAWRENCEVILLE, PA., *May* 1st, 1877.

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WILLIAM PENN.

OLD TIOGA.

CHAPTER I.

TIOGA COUNTY.—DESCRIPTIVE.

THE ELEMENTS OF ITS PROSPERITY—ITS FERTILE HILLS AND VALLEYS—ITS HIDDEN TREASURES—ITS MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL WEALTH—THE MINER AND THE HUSBANDMAN—ITS RAILWAYS—ITS LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—ITS STREAMS—ITS IMPORTANT TOWNS—ITS FREQUENT AND SWEEPING FIRES—ITS EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

THE word "Tioga" is of Indian origin, and signifies the "source" or "head of the waters."

Geographically, Tioga County is situated on the boundary line between Pennsylvania and New York, about equi-distant from Lake Erie and the Delaware River, and forming one of the "Northern-Tier" of counties. It is bounded on the north by Steuben and Chemung Counties, N. Y.; on the east by Bradford County; on the south by Lycoming County, and on the west by Potter County.

The principal streams of Tioga County are the Tioga River, from which the county derives its name, the Cowanesque River and Crooked Creek and Pine Creek. Tho Tioga River rises in Armenia Township, in Bradford County, and flowing through the townships of Ward, Union, Bloss, Covington, Richmond, Tioga and Lawrence, it is joined by the Cowanes-

que and the Canisteo beyond the state line and, with the Conhocton River, forms the Chemung, near Corning, N. Y. The Cowanesque River is formed by the confluence of several small streams in some of the north-eastern towns of Potter County, and passing across the township of Westfield, has its course through Deerfield, Osceola, Elkland, Nelson and Lawrence, emptying into the Tioga River in the edge of New York, just north of the state line, and but a little below the borough of Lawrenceville. Crooked Creek rises in Chatham township, and flowing through Middlebury, loses itself in the Tioga River at the western boundary of Tioga borough. Pike Creek, West Branch, and other small streams combine to form Pine Creek in Eastern Potter County. This stream flows through Gaines, Shippen, Delmar and Morris, and empties into the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Jersey Shore, in Lycoming County.

The scenery in the Tioga and Cowanesque valleys is picturesque and attractive, and is not surpassed by that of any other county in the Northern Tier. Viewed from a distance, most of the villages along the Tioga River present the appearance of towns embowered in woody groves, and the fine landscape to be seen in the Cowanesque valley is lovely beyond comparison.

The most important places in the county are Wellsboro, the seat of justice, Tioga, Blossburg, Mansfield, Covington, Lawrenceville, Westfield, Elkland, Osceola, Knoxville, Nelson, Mainsburg, Roseville, Millerton and the mining towns. The greatest drawback to the advancement of the business interests of the principal towns has been the frequent occurrence of heavy and disastrous fires. Blossburg, Wellsboro, Tioga, Westfield and Lawrenceville have suffered extensively from this source.

The railroads of Tioga County are the Tioga Railroad, finished in 1840 ; the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Railroad, finished in 1872 ; the Cowanesque Valley Railroad, finished in 1873, and the Elmira State Line Railroad, completed in the autumn of 1876. Since their construction, these roads have been combined under the titles, Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railway, and Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad. The old Tioga Railroad, known as the Blossburg and Corning Railroad for many years, connects the Blossburg Coal Regions with the markets of New York and the West. The Cowanesque Railroad from Elkland, and the Wellsboro road from the mines at Antrim, join this old route at Lawrenceville, the railroad center of the county. Three miles south of that place, at a station called "Tioga Junction," the recently constructed line from Elmira intersects with the Tioga Railroad, affording a ready exit to all points east and south, and added market facilities to all classes of producers.

What is true in regard to the resources of the State of Pennsylvania is true, in a more restricted sense, of Tioga, the "Banner county." Here the farmer and the miner have gone hand in hand from the beginning ; and to-day the click of the pick and shovel from the bowels of the earth, and the clatter of the reaper in the fields of waving grain are the heralds of the prosperity of her people.

It has been said "that country is the most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward." Tioga County gives lavishly to the honest and persistent worker. There are few richer interests in the state than the mining interests of "Old Tioga," and her farming population is basking in the sunshine of happiness and prosperity.

The agricultural resources of Tioga County are unsurpassed. Her valleys are uncommonly prolific, and the soil of her

hill farms is rich, fertile, and productive. All parts of the county yield good crops of cereals, and fruits and grasses flourish on the high lands and in the valleys.

Noted as are Bradford, on the east, and Steuben, on the north, for their dairy productions, they are no more favorably regarded in this respect than Tioga County. It produces much butter and cheese, and both find a ready demand in the market.

To afford the reader some idea of the dairy production of Tioga County, we insert the following exhibit of the amount of butter shipped at Elkland station from January, 1874, to August, 1876 :

	No. of Pounds.		No. of Pounds.
January, 1874,	1,429	May, 1875,	73,335
February, "	6,815	June, "	133,190
March, "	6,060	July, "	118,645
April, "	26,760	August, "	109,565
May, "	55,095	September, "	123,620
June, "	113,670	October, "	111,430
July, "	101,890	November, "	76,620
August, "	103,975	December, "	29,075
September, "	128,235	January, 1876,	16,560
October, "	86,470	February, "	7,600
November, "	72,610	March, "	6,810
December, "	39,060	April, "	38,525
January, 1875,	18,390	May, "	99,905
February, "	7,220	June, "	127,780
March, "	16,235	July, "	98,855
April, "	35,220		
Total.....			1,248,555

When it is remembered that the above figures represent

only a portion of the production of the Cowanesque Valley alone (some of it being carried to Addison, N. Y.), and that large shipments are made from the stations on the Wellsboro' and the Tioga and Elmira State Line railroads, while thousands of pounds from the south-eastern townships are taken to Troy and Canton, Bradford County, some just conception of the immensity of the agricultural resources of this section may be formed.

The coal of Tioga County is used in almost every city, village, and settlement in the east and west, and it furnishes fuel to many of the ocean vessels that ply between our ports and those of foreign lands. "One of the most important advantages of Tioga County," wrote James Macfarlane, Ph. D., author of "The Coal Fields of America," "consists of the coal basin which extends through its southern townships. The surface rocks of this part of Pennsylvania, when traced for some distance, are found not to lie in a horizontal position, but their dip shows the existence of flexures of the strata forming three basins, running in a north-east and south-west direction. The first, and the only one of importance, is the third coal basin, as described by the State geologists, extending through Ward, Hamilton, Bloss, Duncan, and parts of the adjoining townships. The fourth basin runs through Jackson, Tioga, Shippen, and Gaines townships, and is shown by the red colored rocks which prevail through this district. Just before it runs out of the county, some patches of the conglomerate rock which lies below the coal are found, and probably a little coal, but there is not enough of it to be considered of importance. In the northwest corner of the county is a similar empty coal basin. These are the tip ends of two basins which, further south in the State, are very important coal districts, but as the stratas rise towards the north-

east, the valuable coal deposits had run out before reaching Tioga County."

The first corporation formed for the purpose of operating and developing the mining interests of the Blossburg coal region was organized in 1838. It was called the Arbor Coal Company. Since that date the business of mining has been prosecuted at different times in Tioga County by William M. Mallory, D. S. Magee, the Tioga Improvement Company, the Salt Company of Onondaga, the Morris Run Coal Company, the Fall Brook Coal Company, and the Blossburg Coal Company. Mines have been opened and operations carried on at Blossburg, Morris Run, Arnot, Fall Brook, and Antrim.

Iron ore has been found in goodly quantities in various portions of the county. At one time it was mined quite extensively in Richmond township, west of Mansfield, and a furnace was erected at that place. This establishment is known as the Tioga Iron Works, Messrs. Johnson & Shauber, proprietors. There are many indications of the presence of iron in the hills bordering the little stream flowing through the eastern part of the county, known by the name of Mill Creek. Specimens of ore taken from this section have been tested by competent persons with very flattering results. There are deposits of ore in that region near the intersection of Babb's Creek with Pine Creek; but a practical development of these deposits, as well as of those in other parts of the county, is necessary to determine their value, and it is not probable that they will be opened to any extent until they are brought into more direct communication with the markets of the outside world by the construction of railroads through the sections mentioned.

The "Hathaway Ore," the discovery of Dr. G. W. Hathaway, of Tioga, in a hillside owned by him about a mile from that

place, is a new metal which at the present time is attracting the careful attention of metallurgists and scientific men. It is being subjected to the nicest tests known to workers in the metals ; and should the ultimate decision as to its qualities prove favorable to the claims of its discoverer, it will work many marked changes in the manner of manufacturing iron and steel.

Though the immense quantities of timber which, in its earlier days, gave Tioga County celebrity as a lumber county are by no means exhausted, the manufacture of lumber is not so important an element as it was in former years, yet this branch of industry contributes no inconsiderable amount to the public prosperity at the present time. From the date of the general settlement of the Tioga and Cowanesque valleys to the time of the civil war, saw mills were erected at convenient distances along the two rivers, and the manufacture of lumber was one of the most important industries of this section, affording employment to large numbers of men who were variously engaged in cutting and hauling the logs to the mills, sawing it into boards, planks, and timber suitable for building purposes, or rafting it down the Susquehanna to the markets of Southern Pennsylvania and Baltimore. But with the depletion of the pine, once a source of so much profit to the lumbermen of Tioga County, and the depression in this branch of trade consequent upon the general financial stringency of the times, lumbering has been gradually taking a lower rank among the business interests of "Old Tioga." The mills along the two rivers are many of them abandoned to the destruction of the elements, and their ruins remain, here and there, to attest mutely but eloquently to that change which is altering the face of our whole broad land. But miles away from the valleys, in the somber shadows of the hemlock tim-

ber, by swiftly rushing creeks, or at the outskirts of some of the remote hamlets, new mills have been erected within a few years, and the process of "clearing up the country" has begun.

But while the lumber interest has been waning, another no less important has grown apace, and at the present time stands foremost among the manufacturing enterprises of Tioga County. The almost unlimited quantity of hemlock growing along the hillsides in every part of the county has contributed to render the tanning interest secondary only to the mining and agricultural interests. It has been impossible to obtain correct data from which to note the rise and progress of this important branch of industry, but some idea of its value as an element of general prosperity may be obtained when it is remembered that there are in the county twelve large tanneries, which turn out on an average from 20,000 to over 130,000 sides of solo leather a year, employ from twenty to fifty men each, and purchase for cash from five hundred to one thousand cords of hemlock bark each, or an aggregate of not less than 100,000 cords.

Of the other important manufacturing enterprises of Tioga County, the following stand forth conspicuously as among the most prominent: The Covington Glass Works, the glass works of Messrs. Hirsch, Ely & Co., Blossburg, the Wellsboro Iron Works, the furniture manufactory of M. King, at Mansfield the Tioga Lock Company, the manufactory of the "Farmers Favorite Fanning Mill," at Lawrenceville, and Ingham Brothers Woollen Mill, Academy Corners.

In no part of the commonwealth are the interests of education more carefully guarded or more thoroughly and systematically advanced. There are, within the county limits according to the Report of the Superintendent of Public In-

struction for the year ending June 1, 1876, 294 schools, employing 446 teachers at an aggregate salary of \$43,355.52, and affording instruction to an average attendance of 6,867 scholars, at an expense to the taxable citizens of the county of \$67,757.64. The total number of children of the school age in the county is 15,128. The schools in most of the boroughs are graded, the best available talent and experience is secured in the teachers of their different departments, and they offer advantages for obtaining a practical education which, a few years ago, were to be found only in pretentious and expensive academies and high schools.

The Mansfield State Normal School (of the fifth district), located in Mansfield Borough, Richmond Township, Tioga County, is deserving of especial mention as one of the most thorough educational institutions in the State. From the recent report of the principal, Prof. Chas. H. Verrill, we learn that this school "has graduated eleven classes, as follows:—Class of 1866, 15 members; class of 1867, 21 members; class of 1868, 30 members; class of 1869, 19 members; class of 1870, 19 members; class of 1871, 31 members, and six in instrumental music; class of 1872, 12 members; class of 1873, 16 members; class of 1874, 18 members; class of 1875, 31 members; class of 1876, 21 members. Total, 239." In proportion to the whole number of students enrolled, no other school in the State is able to show so large a list of graduates, and but one other has graduated a larger number. Notwithstanding the stringency of the times, the last year was a very successful one, and great progress was made.

Throughout the length and breadth of the county, those twin messengers of enlightenment and civilization, the Church and the Press, are sustained with a flattering and honorable liberality. The people, as a class, are thrifty and intelligent,

and in nearly every town and village, societies for professional or intellectual advancement hold their sessions. The most exacting cannot fail to rejoice at the progress and prosperity of the past, and the gloomiest and most fearful can see nothing but brilliant promise for the future—for as Benjamin Franklin said, “a BIBLE and a newspaper in every house, a good school in every district—all studied and appreciated as they merit—are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty.”

CHAPTER II.

TIOGA COUNTY.—STATISTICAL.

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS FROM YEAR OF ORGANIZATION:—
 SHERIFFS—PROTHONOTARIES—REGISTERS AND RECORDERS—
 COUNTY TREASURERS—COUNTY SURVEYORS—COUNTY COMMIS-
 SIONERS—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM TIOGA COUNTY—STATE
 SENATORS FROM TIOGA COUNTY—REPRESENTATIVES IN THE
 LEGISLATURE—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—COUNTY OFFICERS
 AT THE PRESENT TIME—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—THE
 BLOSSBURG COAL—POPULATION OF TIOGA COUNTY BY TOWN-
 SHIPS AND BOROUGHES—CONTRIBUTION OF TIOGA COUNTY TO THE
 WAR FUND—THE TIOGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—THE
 PUBLIC HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1876—THE
 FIRE DEPARTMENTS OF TIOGA COUNTY—NEWSPAPERS PUBLISH-
 ED IN TIOGA COUNTY AT THE PRESENT TIME—NAMES AND AD-
 DRESSES OF ATTORNEYS NOW PRACTISING AT THE BAR OF TIOGA
 COUNTY—REPORT OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE
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 COUNTY: STATEMENT FOR SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1876
 —SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS FROM THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

SHERIFFS.

Alpheus Cheney,	Elected 1812.	Residence, Elkland.
Simeon Power,	“ 1815.	“ Lawrenceville.
John Knox,	“ 1818.	“ Cowanesque.

Elijah Stiles,	Elected 1821.	Residence, Wellsboro.
John Beecher,	" 1824.	" Wellsboro.
Robert Tubbs,	" 1827.	" Osceola.
Seth Daggett,	" 1830.	" Jackson.
(Resigned, and Francis Wetherbee chosen in 1831.)		
Benjamin Gitchell,	" 1834.	" Charleston.
John Wakely,	" 1837.	" Brookfield.
Curtis Parkhurst,	" 1840.	" Lawrenceville.
Joseph W. Guernsey,	" 1843.	" Tioga.
Henry H. Potter,	" 1846.	" Middlebury.
John Mather,	" 1849.	" Shippen.
Henry A. Guernsey,	" 1852.	" Wellsboro.
John Mather,	" 1855.	" Charleston.
Simeon I. Power,	" 1858.	" Lawrenceville.
Hezekiah Stowell, Jr.,	" 1861.	" Delmar.
LeRoy Taber,	" 1864.	" Tioga.
Jerome B. Potter,	" 1867.	" Middlebury.
E. A. Fish,	" 1870.	" Sullivan.
Stephen Bowen,	" 1873.	" Morris Run.
D. H. Walker,	" 1876.	" Wellsboro.

PROTHONOTARIES.

John Norris,	Elected 1813	Served 6 Years.
Uriah Spencer,	" 1818	" 3 "
John Patton,	" 1821	" 3 "
Uriah Spencer,	" 1824	" 6 "
J. Brewster,	" 1831	" 6 "
John F. Donaldson,	" 1836	" 2 "
A. S. Brewster,	" 1838	" 1 "
John F. Donaldson,	" 1839	" 33 "
Robert C. Cox,	" 1872	Present incumbent.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

William Bache,	Elected 1821	Served 3 Years.
Uriah Spencer,	" 1824	" 7 "
B. B. Smith,	" 1831	" 5 "
Luman Wilson,	" 1836	" 9 "
James P. Magill,	" 1845	" 9 "
W. D. Bailey,	" 1854	" 6 "
Henry S. Archer,	" 1860	" 6 "
D. L. Deane,	" 1866	" 9 "
Geo. C. Bowen,	" 1875	Present incumbent.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1808-9-10, Samuel W. Morris; 1811, Alpheus Cheney; 1814, B. Thompson; 1815, Benjamin W. Morris; 1817-18-19, Daniel Lamb; 1820-21, Robert Tubbs; 1822, John Beecher; 1823-24, Thomas Putnam; 1825-26, William Willard, Jr.; 1827-28, Levi Vail; 1829-30, Elihu Hill; 1831-32-33, Thomas Dyer; 1834-35, John Barnes; 1836-37, Archibald Knox; 1838-39-40-41, Thomas Dyer; 1842-43, R. G. White; 1844-45, Jno. L. Robinson; 1846-47, A. H. Bacon; 1848-49, Geo. Levergood; 1850-51, S. L. Hibbard; 1852-53, George Knox; 1854-55, Henry Rathbone; 1856-57, O. H. Blanchard; 1858-59, O. F. Taylor; 1860-61, James S. Watrous; 1862-63, H. B. Card; 1864-65, A. M. Spencer; 1866-67, C. F. Miller; 1868-69, H. C. Bailey; 1870-71-72, Robert C. Cox; 1873-74, Henry Rowland; 1875, Thomas Allen, present incumbent.

THE COUNTY SURVEYORS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

John Norris,	Appointed 1814,	Served 14 years,
Samuel McDougall,	" 1827,	" 9 "

E. P. Deane,	Appointed 1836,	Served	3 years.
Samuel McDougall,	Elected 1839,	"	12 "
David Heise,	" 1850,	"	6 "
Henry S. Archer,	" 1856,	"	3 "
E. P. Deane,	" 1859,	"	4 "
D. L. Deane,	Appointed 1863,	"	2 "
David Heise,	Elected 1865-68,	"	12 "

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1809-10, Eddy Howland, Uriah Spencer, Caleb Boyer, Nathan Niles, and George Hart; 1811, Eddy Howland; 1812, Timothy Ives; 1813, Ambrose Millard; 1814, Hopestill Beecher; 1815, Justus Dartt; 1816, Robert B. Elliott; 1817, John Knox; 1818, Asa Mann; 1819, Elijah Depui; 1820, John Ryon, Jr.; 1821, Oliver Willard; 1822, Seth Daggett; 1823, Hiram Beebe; 1824, William Knox; 1825, Elijah Welch; 1826, Elijah Stiles; 1827, James Goodrich; 1828, L. Jackson; 1829, John Cochran; 1830, E. B. Gerould; 1831, Job Geer; 1832, A. Hammond; 1833, C. Alvord; 1834, George Knox; 1835, Samuel Miller; 1836, C. N. Sykes; 1837, P. Doud; 1838, George Levergood; 1839, Buel Baldwin; 1840, Levi Elliott; 1841, C. O. Spencer; 1842, M. W. Stull; 1843, H. H. Potter; 1844, E. Howland; 1845, William Rose, Jr.; 1846, John Fox; 1847, Israel Merriek; 1848, David Ellis; 1849, Leander Culver; 1850, David Caldwell; 1851, Ansel Purple; 1852, Benjamin Van Dusen; 1853, Austin Lathrop; 1854, O. B. Wells; 1855, D. G. Stevens; 1856, C. F. Culver; 1857, John James; 1858, L. D. Seeley; 1859, Amos Bixby; 1860, A. Barker; 1861, Job Rexford; 1862, C. F. Miller (appointed to fill vacancy caused by decease of Amos Bixby);

1863, C. F. Miller, Myron Rockwell; 1864, E. S. Seeley; 1865, E. Hart; 1866, P. V. Van Ness; 1867, Job Rexford; 1870, Job Rexford; 1871, T. O. Hollis; 1872, E. Hart; 1873, L. B. Sheives; 1874, E. Klock; 1875, L. L. Smith, E. J. Purple, N. A. Elliott.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM TIoga COUNTY.

James Ford, Lawrenceville,	Elected 1828–30,	Served 2 terms.
Samuel W. Morris, Wellsboro,	“ 1836,	“ 1 term.
Stephen F. Wilson,	“ “ 1864,	“ 2 terms.
Henry Sherwood,	“ “ 1870,	“ 1 term.
John I. Mitchell,	“ “ 1876,	present incumbent.

STATE SENATORS.

John Ryon,	Lawrenceville,	Elected in 1824
Daniel L. Sherwood (Speaker)	Mansfield,	“ 1846
John W. Guernsey,	Tioga,	“ 1852–53
S. F. Wilson,	Wellsboro,	“ 1862
B. B. Strang (Speaker),	Westfield,	Elected in 1871–2–3–4–5
C. H. Seymour,	Tioga,	Present incumbent.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

John Ryon,	Elected in 1822,	Served 2 years.
James Ford,	“ 1824,	2 “
Curtis Parkhurst,	“ 1827,	1 year.
John Beecher,	“ 1829,	1 “
Samuel W. Morris,	“ 1831,	4 years.

At this time Tioga and Bradford counties formed a representative district. In 1835 two members from Bradford County, Israel Myers and Dr. Bullock, were elected for the district.

William Garretson, Elected in 1836, Served 2 years.

Tioga and Potter counties formed a representative district in 1838, and Lewis B. Cole was elected. John Wahlee was elected in 1841, and served one year.

Daniel L. Sherwood,	Elected in 1841,	Served 2 years.
George Knox,	" 1843,	" 2 "
John C. Knox,	" 1845,	" 2 "
N. A. Elliott,	" 1847,	" 2 "
Jeremiah Black,	" 1849,	" 1 year.
A. J. Monroe,	" 1850,	" 1 "
Jeremiah Black,	" 1851,	" 1 "
James Lowrey,	" 1852,	" 2 years.
Thomas L. Baldwin,	" 1854,	" 2 "
L. P. Willistin,	" 1856,	" 4 "
B. B. Strang,	" 1858,	" 2 "
S. B. Elliott,	" 1860,	" 2 "
C. O. Bowman,	" 1862,	" 1 year.
John W. Guernsey,	" 1863,	" 2 years.
W. T. Humphrey,	" 1865,	" 2 "
B. B. Strang,	" 1867,	" 4 "
Jerome B. Niles,	" 1868,	" 2 "
John I. Mitchell,	" 1871,	" 3 "
John I. Mitchell,	" 1874,	" 2 "
W. T. Humphrey,	" 1874,	" 2 "
C. V. Elliott,	" 1876,	Present incumbent.
Hugh Young,	" 1876,	" "

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The act of the legislature creating this office was passed in 1854. Since that date the duties of the position have been performed at different times by Rev. J. F. Calkins, Wellsboro; Rev. N. L. Reynolds, Wellsboro; H. C. Johns, S. B. Price, Academy Corners; Prof. E. Horton, Jr., Knoxville, and Miss Sarah I. Lewis, of Westfield, the present incumbent. Miss Lewis is the only lady holding this laborious and responsible office in the State. Having been for a long time intimately connected with the educational interests of the county, she is peculiarly well qualified to assume the duties of the position. She graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School in 1868, and has since been successfully employed as a teacher in some of the best schools in the county; and she brings to aid her in her work not only a fine education and a practical knowledge of the daily life and labors of the teacher, but a ready tact and energy which have combined to render the progress of the school interests of Tioga County, during her term of official service thus far, highly satisfactory.

COUNTY OFFICERS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Sheriff, D. H. Walker; Prothonotary, R. C. Cox; Register and Recorder, George C. Bowen; Treasurer, Thomas Allen; Surveyor, David Heise; Commissioners, L. L. Smith, N. A. Elliott and E. J. Purple; Auditor, C. M. Moore; Representatives, Hugh Young and C. V. Elliott; State Senator, C. H. Seymour; Member of Congress, John I. Mitchell, Superintendent of Public Schools, Miss Sarah I. Lewis, Jury Commissioner, G. H. Baxter; District Attorney, Horace A. Packer.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

As will be observed, this table is incomplete ; but it will serve to give the reader an idea of the resources of the county. A more perfect exhibit cannot be obtained at the present time.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.	IMPROVED LAND. (Acres.)	VALUE OF FARMS AND FARMING IMPLEME'TS.	VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.	VALUE OF ALL PRODUCTIONS.	No. OF TONS OF HAY PROD'D.
Brookfield ..	7,908	\$346,655	\$82,921	\$119,121	3,681
Charleston ..	12,939	942,622	170,097	213,193	6,249
Chatham. . .	13,218	662,275	120,875	167,625	5,590
Clymer. . . .	8,643	451,347	89,074	102,544	4,271
Covington. . .	7,483	424,140	87,340	105,489	2,858
Delmar. . . .	9,920	775,983	153,814	217,265	6,341
Farmington .	9,416	445,990	90,681	124,585	3,936
Jackson . . .	12,081	633,525	129,643	172,498	5,385
Liberty. . . .	10,417	462,351	109,730	109,890	3,423
Middlebury .	8,529	477,590	95,600	120,452	4,075
Richmond ..	13,023	768,940	120,965	176,074	5,343
Rutland . . .	11,369	584,336	116,949	160,740	4,760
Sullivan . . .	15,186	981,580	169,538	246,464	6,313
Union.	7,503	452,804	100,993	119,608	3,543

THE BLOSSBURG COAL.

Production of each coal company from the year 1840 to 1874 :

OPERATORS.	YEARS IN OPERATION.	
Arbor Coal Company	1840 to 1843	49,633 tons
Wm. M. Mallory	1844 to 1857	405,116 "

OPERATORS.	YEARS IN OPERATION.	
D. S. Magee,	1856 to 1859	78,996 tons
Tioga Improvement Co.,	1853 to 1863	323,174 "
Salt Co. of Onondaga,	1863 to 1866	267,809 "
Morris Run Coal Co.,	1864 to 1874	3,176,181 "
Fall Brook Coal Co.,	1860 to 1874	2,755,952 "
Blossburg Coal Co.,	1866 to 1874	1,427,924 "
Total production from 1840 to 1874, 8,484,785 tons.		

EXHIBIT OF THE POPULATION OF TIOGA COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS
AND BOROUGHS.

Census of 1870.

Bloss (including Bloss- burg Boro)	4,008	Liberty	1,379
Brookfield	885	Middlebury	1,500
Charleston	2,014	Morris	423
Chatham	1,575	Nelson	456
Clymer	1,079	Osceola	523
Covington	811	Richmond	1,558
Covington (Boro)	315	Mansfield (Boro)	616
Deerfield	665	Rutland (including Roseville Boro)	1,157
Knoxville (Boro)	400	Shippen	270
Delmar	1,885	Sullivan	1,637
Wellsboro (C. H.)	1,465	Mainsburg (Boro)	212
Elk	172	Tioga	1,074
Elkland (Boro)	332	Tioga (Boro)	440
Farmington	997	Union	1,098
Gaines	440	Ward	285
Jackson	1,531	Fall Brook (Boro)	1,390
Lawrence	957	Westfield	129
Lawrenceville (Boro)	478	Westfield (Boro)	370

CONTRIBUTION OF TIoga COUNTY TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Amount raised by the County Commissioners.....	\$600,000
Amount raised by the Townships.....	400,000
Total.....	<u>\$1,000,000</u>

THE TIoga COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The existence of this organization is another evidence of the advancement of the interests of Tioga County. Formed but a few years ago, it has been steadily gaining in membership and influence. Its meetings are frequent and well attended.

The officers for the present year are: President, L. Darling, Jr., Lawrenceville; Vice-President, M. L. Bacon, Wellsboro; Recording Secretary, C. K. Thompson, Wellsboro; Corresponding Secretary, A. M. Loop, Nelson; Treasurer, H. H. Borden, Tioga.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1876.

From the report of Dr. L. Darling, Jr., presented at the 27th annual session of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, May 31 and June 1, 1876, we condense the following information, showing the sanitary condition of the county for the year ending with the date above given:

The season was remarkably free from epidemics during the entire year. A mild type of sickness prevailed during much of the time. Fevers were not very prevalent. Isolated cases of remittent, typhoid and intermittent fevers occurred,

yielding readily to treatment. Throat and lung diseases of a mild character prevailed quite extensively during the winter and spring months. There were but few cases of pneumonia. The climate of this section conduces to the development and continuance of catarrhal affections; and but few are entirely free from diseases of this character. Bronchial affections were prevalent and obstinate. Eruptive diseases prevailed quite extensively. Measles of a severe type was quite prevalent early in the spring. There were numerous cases of mumps in some parts of the county. There were but few cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and they were mostly of a mild type, the latter especially being of short duration.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

Wellsboro, Tioga and Blossburg have well organized and efficient fire departments. The citizens of other towns, among them Lawrenceville and Mansfield, are making strenuous exertions to secure a like protection for their own property. It is to be hoped measures of such vital importance will not be too long delayed. Few counties have suffered more from fire than Tioga.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN TIOGA COUNTY AT THE PRESENT TIME.

ADVERTISER.—Mansfield, Pratt & Goodenough, Independent. One of the spiciest local papers in this section. The editor is O. D. (widely known as "Ben") Goodenough. It circulates extensively through the eastern and central townships of the county. It has recently been enlarged to seven columns.

AGITATOR.—Wellsboro, Barnes & Roy, Republican. This is one of the most widely read and influential papers in the Northern Tier. A. F. Barnes, the editor, is an able and forcible writer. For years it has been unswervingly devoted to the principles of the Republican party.

EXPRESS.—Tioga, A. H. Bunnell, Independent. An independent family journal, in the best sense of the term, having a large circulation in Tioga County and other sections of Northern Pennsylvania. Its proprietor, A. H. Bunnell, is a pungent writer, and a discriminating editor.

GAZETTE.—Wellsboro, F. G. Churchill, Democratic. The only Democratic newspaper and the acknowledged organ of the party in Tioga County. It is ably conducted and has been much improved under the management of its present proprietor. It is read extensively throughout the county and elsewhere.

THE IDEA.—Westfield, O. S. Webster, Independent. A lively weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the towns of the Cowanesque Valley and Western Tioga County. It is edited with ability and pledged to all necessary reform and the welfare and progress of the people at large.

THE JOURNAL.—Elkland, E. M. Bixby, Independent. The *Journal* is a neatly printed and attractive appearing paper, of fair size. It has a good circulation in the northern and western townships of the county, and is filled with local and general news and well-selected miscellany.

THE REGISTER.—Blossburg, I. R. Doud, Independent. A large and well conducted family newspaper, receiving a good support from the southern and eastern portions of the county. Under the control of Mr. Doud, it has been improved and its circulation greatly extended.

It is probable that there is no county in this part of the

State where the press is more ably and skillfully conducted or more liberally sustained. Most of the newspaper men of Tioga county are gentlemen of practical experience, who know how to interpret the wants of their patrons, and are zealous in supplying them. The most important events in the history of the press of Tioga county will be found in our chronological department.

THE ELMIRA ADVERTISER, Daily and Weekly, the ELMIRA GAZETTE, Daily and Weekly, and the CORNING JOURNAL, the CORNING DEMOCRAT, and the CORNING INDEPENDENT, also circulate extensively in Tioga county, and the county journals are liberally patronized by the advertisers of Elmira and Corning.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ATTORNEYS NOW PRACTISING AT THE BAR OF TIOGA COUNTY.

BLOSSBURG, John C. Horton, C. Rathbone; ELKLAND, C. W. Beach, J. S. Ryon; KNOXVILLE, Lewis Mead, C. L. Peck; MILLERTON, S. E. Kirkendall; TIOGA, John W. Guernsey, F. G. Bishop, L. H. Tuttle, F. E. Smith, C. H. Seymour; WELLSBORO, J. H. Bosard, Thomas Allen, M. F. Elliott, A. L. Ensworth, H. M. Foote, Jeff. Harrison, George W. Merrick, John I. Mitchell, John N. Bache, Jerome B. Niles, H. B. Packer, Henry Sherwood, Walter Sherwood, L. P. Willistin, J. W. Mather, David Cameron, S. F. Wilson, F. E. Watrous, E. B. Young; MANSFIELD, John W. Adams, Henry Allen, F. W. Clark; WESTFIELD, B. B. Strang, T. C. Sanders, J. C. Strang, Augustus Streeter; COVINGTON, A. Redfield.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE SCHOOL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1875.

In order to economize space, we make the following synopsis of Superintendent Sarah I. Lewis' report of the educational interests of Tioga county, which appears in the Report of Common Schools of Pennsylvania for the year ending June 1, 1876 :

In this, her first report, Miss Lewis announces that she is able to give a favorable account of the general interest manifested by the people in the cause of education. She has been received with uniform kindness in all parts of the county, and has enjoyed the earnest and cordial support of citizens, and the hearty co-operation of teachers.

She has travelled more than 2,500 miles, held about forty examinations, one county institute, been present at several local institutes, written over two hundred official letters, and made about two hundred and ninety visits. The large extent of territory, irregularity of opening and closing schools, and similar obstacles, have prevented her reaching all the schools in the county.

She reports much improvement in the grounds and general surroundings of school-buildings, and notes the fact that the people are beginning to believe that the best schools are held in good houses. This augurs well for further improvement.

There are many good teachers ; but a lamentable lack in apparatus, and a great diversity in text-books, prevents their doing themselves justice in many instances.

Her predecessor in office, Prof. E. Horton, did much to awaken a healthy interest in county institutes, and is entitled to credit for having established them and made them popular. The best teachers attend them, and they may be regarded as

highly successful. Much interest has been induced by local institutes.

She urges parents to visit schools more frequently, and work with the teachers for the advancement of the scholars. The frequent change of teachers she regards as a great hindrance to the rapid advancement of pupils; and is pleased to note that a few townships and nearly all the boroughs have discountenanced the system of "boarding around," and now give their teachers a home.

Miss Lewis promises much improvement in the educational interests of the county during the coming year, and invites the co-operation of the people, that she may be able to make her promise good.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

There are two societies for the advancement of the Sunday-school cause in the county—the TIOGA COUNTY BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, and the TIOGA COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The first was organized in 1868, and is exclusively an auxiliary of the church from which it receives its name. It is gaining in numbers and influence every year, and its sessions are well attended. The membership of the latter is much more numerous, embracing, as it does, the most earnest and enterprising Sunday-school workers of all denominations. It is of much later origin—its fourth annual meeting having taken place at Lawrenceville early in June, 1876. A subsequent session was held in Elkland in the fall. At these meetings, essays on the Bible, Sunday-school organization and management, and kindred topics, are read and discussed; experiences of teachers are stated and compared;

plans for inculcating gospel truths upon the youthful mind are suggested and considered, and no measures are neglected that promise to afford any aid to Sunday-school work and extension.

The influence of these organizations towards systematizing the labor of teachers, and rendering it effective, is scarcely to be estimated; and those who have been instrumental in advancing them to their present flattering prominence, regard with satisfaction the obvious promise that they will be still more useful in the future than they have been in the past.

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

Statement for the School Year Ending June 1, 1876.

DISTRICTS.	SCHOOLS.		TEACHERS.				SCHOLARS.				
	Whole number....	Average number of months taught....	Number of males.	Number of females.	Average salaries of males per month.	Average salaries of females per month.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Average No. attending school.....	Average percentage of attendance....	Cost per month...
1 Blossburg.....	7	6	2	5	\$76 33	\$23 40	231	219	263	80	.76
2 Bloss.....	5	7	1	4	70 00	30 00	331	179	270	79	.99
3 Brookfield.....	8½	6	16	16	00 00	16 43	127	125	119	70	.64
4 Clymer.....	9	6	2	7	25 00	12 50	161	120	145	50	.88
5 Chatham.....	16	5	5	27	23 00	16 43	224	211	297	75	1.09
6 Covington bor....	2	8	1	3	40 00	19 00	44	46	48	79	.80
7 Covington twp....	9	6	2	9	25 00	18 00	128	123	125	50	.80
8 Charleston.....	13	6	12	24	22 00	14 00	300	310	420	69	1.00
9 Delmar.....	20	5½	8	23	23 87	14 59	317	339	375	51	1.06
10 Deerfield.....	6½	6	2	9	12 00	20 22	69	58	104	77	1.52
11 Duncan.....	3	8	1	3	10 00	32 50	104	115	95	72	.60
12 Elk.....	3	7	....	3	....	26 66	27	30	37	65	1.47
13 Elkland.....	2	6	1	3	38 00	18 00	48	35	62	89	1.10
14 Elkland and Nelson (Ind.).....	1	6	1	1	20 00	12 00	13	8	10	48	1.03
15 Farmington.....	10	6	7	9	23 37	15 59	144	152	181	73	1.17
16 Fall Brook.....	3	8	....	3	....	36 66	143	147	171	59	.40
17 Gaines.....	6	5½	1	11	14 00	13 00	69	56	73	80	.69
18 Hamilton.....	4	8	2	2	50 00	30 00	203	180	205	65	.55
19 Jackson.....	11½	7½	7	14	35 67	22 52	276	229	264	74	.92
20 Knoxville.....	2	6	1	1	104 55	40 00	57	73	103	79	1.36
21 Lawrenceville....	2	8	1	1	75 00	30 00	54	58	77	81	.75
22 Lawrence.....	8	5½	1	7	25 00	15 00	170	163	194	59	.74
23 Liberty.....	13	5	5	8	34 00	28 00	249	200	390	87	1.05
24 Morris.....	6	6	2	10	25 00	16 14	83	76	99	73	1.11
25 Middlebury.....	12	7	4	21	22 00	16 18	242	210	260	56	.89
26 Mansfield.....	3	8	1	2	50 00	27 68	97	113	89	74	.57
27 Mainsburg.....	1	6½	1	2	50 00	15 00	42	32	57	80	.73
28 Nelson.....	3	6	3	4	24 33	14 00	89	76	97	59	.66
29 Osceola.....	2	6	1	1	68 00	32 00	63	57	81	86	.89
30 Rutland.....	11	5½	3	13	15 44	15 44	166	117	208	78	1.14
31 Richmond.....	14	6	6	15	25 00	16 35	272	248	290	80	.88
32 Sullivan.....	15	6	12	15	24 00	14 00	223	202	341	80	1.25
33 Shippen.....	3	7	1	5	30 00	25 88	60	49	71	84	.58
34 Tioga bor.....	2	9	1	1	120 30	56 61	56	61	84	91	1.12
35 Tioga twp.....	7	6	6	7	35 00	24 00	144	133	162	60	.88
36 Union.....	12	6	9	12	26 00	26 00	306	285	292	49	.60
37 Ward.....	4	6	1	5	28 00	24 56	56	44	64	71	1.19
38 Westfield bor....	2	8½	1	1	102 00	30 00	55	70	103	85	1.09
39 Westfield twp....	8	5½	....	11	....	14 00	131	115	185	86	.81
40 Wellsboro.....	10	9	4	9	71 67	42 64	340	294	353	92	.86
	294½	6.34	119	327	41 43	23 00	9,769	5,359	6,867	72	.90

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF TIoga COUNTY.—Continued.

Statement for the Year Ending June 1, 1876.

DISTRICTS.	TAX AND RATE PER CENT.			RECEIPTS.		
	No. of mills levied for sch'l purposes.	No. mills levied for building purposes.	Total amount of tax levied for sch'l and build'g purposes..	State Appropriation	From taxes and all other sources, except State app'n.	Total receipts.....
1 Blossburg.....	13.	13.	\$4,523 08	\$479 88	\$4,399 10	\$4,878 98
2 Bloss.....	10.	.....	1,270 05	283 24	1,480 17	1,763 41
3 Brookfield.....	5.	3.	1,649 16	215 76	1,720 79	1,936 55
4 Clymer.....	10.	.....	1,455 76	200 00	1,465 76	1,665 76
5 Chatham.....	3.13	.....	1,949 21	361 61	1,456 63	1,818 24
6 Covington bor.....	7.50	7.50	754 86	141 36	588 65	730 01
7 Covington twp.....	7.	3.	1,925 28	273 30	2,518 68	2,796 98
8 Charleston.....	6.	1.	3,010 43	611 50	3,120 32	3,631 82
9 Delmar.....	6.	1.50	3,746 35	658 00	2,613 55	3,171 55
10 Deerfield.....	5.	.....	969 04	172 05	1,215 34	1,387 39
11 Duncan.....	13.	5.	2,500 00	232 50	836 49	1,068 99
12 Elk.....	8.	.....	949 77	46 50	564 81	611 31
13 Elkland.....	10.	.....	720 00	81 74	1,066 97	1,148 71
14 Elkland and Nelson (Ind.)..	5.	.....	114 00	15 11	161 98	177 09
15 Farrington.....	6.	.....	1,529 88	230 00	1,525 12	1,755 12
16 Fall Brook.....	13.	13.	1,412 22	291 09	1,422 97	1,714 06
17 Gaines.....	5.	5.	1,420 85	117 18	1,786 83	1,904 01
18 Hamilton.....	6.	.....	654 25	747 46	2,397 94	3,145 40
19 Jackson.....	8.	2.	3,225 33	409 20	3,117 30	3,526 50
20 Knoxville.....	13.	.....	889 87	128 34	1,095 91	1,224 25
21 Lawrenceville.....	10.	.....	766 32	111 60	764 90	876 50
22 Lawrence.....	7.50	.....	1,215 40	140 80	902 00	1,042 80
23 Liberty.....	5.	.....	1,701 30	350 49	2,070 94	2,421 43
24 Morris.....	7.	.....	791 88	115 67	427 20	542 87
25 Middlebury.....	5.	2.	2,178 79	290 60	2,690 58	2,981 18
26 Mansfield.....	10.	.....	965 08	164 61	1,813 67	1,978 28
27 Mainsburg.....	6.	1.	289 85	74 10	286 93	361 03
28 Nelson.....	7.25	7.25	1,077 32	120 90	1,575 65	1,696 55
29 Osceola.....	6.	.....	485 20	124 05	729 46	853 52
30 Rutland.....	5.	1.	1,677 75	279 00	1,840 95	2,119 95
31 Richmond.....	6.	1.	2,741 21	445 47	3,573 50	4,118 97
32 Sullivan.....	5.01	.....	2,150 00	325 50	2,076 65	2,402 15
33 Shippen.....	5.	.....	558 88	65 10	1,119 48	1,184 58
34 Tioga bor.....	10.	2.50	1,219 12	139 50	1,398 92	1,538 42
35 Tioga twp.....	6.	.....	1,608 60	260 20	1,204 23	1,473 43
36 Union.....	10.	2.	3,026 17	352 52	2,198 03	2,550 55
37 Ward.....	7.	.....	449 04	77 87	680 40	758 27
38 Westfield bor.....	13.	.....	879 25	112 63	990 42	1,102 95
39 Westfield twp.....	6.	4.	1,881 24	211 11	1,727 31	1,938 42
40 Wellsborough.....	12.	5.	8,026 33	488 25	13,565 16	14,053 41
	7.66	4 09	67,757 64	9,759 70	76,191 69	85,953 39

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF TIOGA COUNTY—Continued.

Statement for the Year Ending June 1, 1876.

DISTRICTS.	EXPENDITURES.				RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	
	Cost of school houses, building, purchasing, etc..	Paid for teachers' wages,.....	Paid for fuel and contingents, fees of collectors, etc., and all other expenses	Total expenditures	Resources,.....	Liabilities.....
1 Blossburg.....		\$1,766 03	\$3,051 95	\$4,817 98		\$10,091 59
2 Bloss.....		1,100 00	356 43	1,456 43	\$76 98	
3 Brookfield.....	\$822 74	791 07	310 78	1,924 59	234 32	
4 Clymer.....		754 06	414 70	1,668 76		3 00
5 Chatham.....	120 48	1,229 60	327 34	1,677 42	140 82	
6 Covington bor.....		388 00	305 14	693 14	47 61	
7 Covington twp.....	611 67	1,026 00	299 99	1,937 66	59 22	
8 Charleston.....	765 92	1,959 42	906 48	3,631 82	258 36	
9 Delmar.....	603 38	2,185 10	397 98	3,186 46	1,982 67	
10 Deerfield.....	27 00	708 00	244 30	979 30	541 09	
11 Duncan.....		1,000 00	84 21	1,084 21		1,251 29
12 Elk.....	67 43	559 86	66 29	693 58		82 87
13 Elkland.....	70 00	278 00	800 71	1,148 71		
14 Elkland & Nelson (Ind.)	19 33	80 00	67 92	167 25	11 34	
15 Farmington.....	43 11	1,224 50	499 23	1,766 84	321 38	
16 Fall Brook.....	16 99	850 00	2,339 32	3,236 31		1,522 25
17 Gaines.....	555 70	456 00	340 62	1,352 32	800 23	
18 Hamilton.....		1,440 00	392 98	1,832 98	1,312 42	
19 Jackson.....	762 92	2,236 42	548 69	3,548 03		21 63
20 Knoxville.....	44 19	928 96	210 77	1,183 92		55 71
21 Lawrenceville.....	143 50	600 00	118 90	862 40	17 10	
22 Lawrence.....	80 00	747 00	218 00	1,045 00	177 20	
23 Liberty.....	124 18	1,511 00	357 71	1,992 89	600 48	
24 Morris.....	8 75	649 78	127 52	786 05	853 01	
25 Middlebury.....	579 00	1,440 00	438 42	2,457 42		148 24
26 Mansfield.....		815 00	171 42	986 42	991 86	
27 Mainsburg.....	34 28	220 00	95 94	350 22	19 60	
28 Nelson.....	1,018 75	387 00	177 54	1,583 29	113 26	
29 Osceola.....	5 50	600 00	86 17	691 67	161 85	
30 Rutland.....	600 00	894 00	399 13	1,893 13	226 82	
31 Richmond.....	909 59	1,415 27	553 44	2,878 30	1,140 67	
32 Sullivan.....	149 61	1,933 58	372 22	2,455 41		5 85
33 Shippen.....	588 10	405 00	75 20	1,068 30	157 82	
34 Tioga bor.....	47 08	1,080 00	226 68	1,353 76	1,422 38	
35 Tioga twp.....	77 34	1,218 00	306 84	1,602 18		128 75
36 Union.....	389 14	1,846 13	342 89	2,578 16	156 83	
37 Ward.....	53 88	581 00	161 39	796 27		69 46
38 Westfield boro.....		1,080 00	84 89	1,164 89		433 88
39 Westfield twp.....	659 16	645 92	633 34	1,938 42		573 93
40 Wellsborough.....	6,961 44	4,295 82	2,629 81	13,887 07		29,448 50
	16,960 16	43,355 52	31,033 28	91,348 96	11,825 32	43,837 04

CHAPTER III.

TIOGA COUNTY.—CHRONOLOGICAL.

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF TIOGA COUNTY, FROM 1797 TO 1800—1800 TO 1810—1810 TO 1820—1820 TO 1830—1830 TO 1840—1840 TO 1850—1850 TO 1860—1860 TO 1870—1870 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Much care has been taken in the preparation of this chronology. Inquiries have been addressed to individuals in nearly all parts of the county. In some instances no reply has been received. This lack of co-operation must account for any apparent partiality shown to particular localities ; for none has been intended. In a compilation of this kind it is impossible to generalize to any great extent—dates must be given with some approach to exactness. It is believed that the incidents of the early history of the county are correctly recorded. Later dates are noted here as they have been furnished by parties who are considered especially able to afford reliable information.

1787 to 1800.

1787.—Samuel Baker settles at Lawrenceville.

He was the first permanent settler within the county limits. He came from Connecticut, and erected a cabin on the point of land between the Tioga and Cowanesque

rivers, near their junction, and just south of the New York State line. Wm. Holden resided temporarily within the present boro limits as early as 1783, however.

1791.—Jesse Locey settles at Tioga.

The second settler within the county limits. He emigrated from New York and built a rude bark cabin on the present site of Ttoga borough. It was destroyed by a hurricane the same year, and replaced by a log cabin.

1792.—Phebe Locey, daughter of Jesse Locey, born September 12.

She was the first white child born in Tioga County.

“ The work of cutting the Williamson road begun.

This road extended from Northumberland, Pa., to Bath, N. Y. From Lycoming Creek it crossed the mountain to the source of the Tioga River, followed the river down the valley to Painted Post, and from that point up the Conhocton valley to Bath. Robert and Benjamin Patterson, of Northumberland, Pa., had charge of the work.

“ A camp made on the present site of Blossburg.

It was called “Peters’ Camp,” after a baker of that name who built an oven there.

“ Coal discovered at Blossburg by Robert and Benjamin Patterson.

“ A camp made between Covington and Mansfield.

Here canoes were made for use in the Tioga River ; and this locality is called “Canoe Camp” to this time.

“ A considerable accession of settlers,

From this year to the year 1795, from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other States.

1796.—Lycoming County formed from Northumberland County.

Lycoming County embraced the present county of Tioga.

“ Nathan Niles, of Connecticut, settles at Mill Creek.

“ July 4, Gad Lamb settles at Lamb's Creek.

“ Benjamin Corey settles at the mouth of Corey Creek.

“ Population of the county no more than forty or fifty persons.

There were only ten log cabins within the present county limits, and less than one hundred acres of cleared land.

“ Emigration continues, and many settle in the Tioga Valley.

Between this time and the year 1800, among them Dr. Willard, at Tioga, and Thomas Berry, at the place now known as “Berry's Bridge.”

1800 to 1810.

1800.—First settlement made at Wellsboro.

1801.—Rev. Caleb Boyer and family settle near Wellsboro.

Mr. Boyer is claimed by some to have done the first preaching in the county.

1802.—William Wells settles near the present site of Wellsboro.

He came from Delaware.

“ First slaves brought into the county by William Wells.

1803.—A saw mill built near Mansfield by Elihu Marvin.

1804.—Tioga County taken from Lycoming County.

The county was named from the river Tioga flowing through it.

1804.—Three trustees appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

It was their duty to receive proposals of grants of land and other property for the benefit of the county. They were John Fleming, William Wells, and William Ellis.

“ Population of the county, 130 families—about 800 persons.

1805.—First grist mill in the county built at Beecher’s Island.

“ An act passed to encourage the killing of wolves.

1806.—Eleazer Baldwin and Dr. Simeon Power settle at Lawrenceville.

“ The Legislature authorizes the County Trustees to locate the seat of Justice.

“ Wellsboro chosen County Seat by the Trustees.

1807.—April 7, Thomas Berry dies at Tioga.

Mr. Berry was one of the early settlers. He was only forty-four years of age at the time of his death.

1808.—Seth Daggett settles in Jackson.

“ Tioga and Delmar Townships taken from Iycoming.

1809.—Elijah Putnam settles at Covington.

Thomas (known as General Thomas Putnam, afterwards County Treasurer) accompanied him, and was at that time eighteen or nineteen years old.

1810 to 1820.

1810.—Population of the county, 300 families—1,687 persons.

1812.—The county organized for judicial purposes.

Major George W. Merrick, a prominent member of the Tioga County bar, says that the first court was held

in the log cabin of James Smith, Jr., January 11, this year, the celebrated John Bannister Gibson presiding.

1812.—First school-house erected in Tioga.

“ William Bache, Sr., settles at Wellsboro.

“ Governor Simon Snyder appoints Daniel Lamb Justice of the Peace in the territory now embraced by Richmond.

1814.—Governor Snyder appoints Ebenezer Ripley, of Covington, Justice of the Peace.

“ The county divided into six districts for Justices.

This was done by the county commissioners on the 14th day of October, under an act of Legislature of March 14. The divisions were as follows : 1st District, Delmar Township ; Acting Justice, Daniel Kelley ; No. of taxable inhabitants, 87. 2d. District, Deerfield Township ; no Acting Justice ; No. of taxable inhabitants, 63. 3d. District, Elkland Township ; Acting Justice, Dorman Bloss ; No. of taxable inhabitants, 79. 4th—5th Districts, Tioga Township ; Acting Justice, William Rose ; No. of taxable inhabitants, 139. 6th District, Covington Township ; Acting Justices, Daniel Lamb and Elijah Putnam ; No. of taxable inhabitants, 95.

“ Total number of taxable inhabitants in the county, 463.

“ Deerfield and Elkland taken from Delmar.

1815.—February. Covington formed from Tioga.

“ A log jail and court house built at Wellsboro.

At this time there were only five frame buildings in Wellsboro.

“ Agitation of the subject of the establishment of an Academy.

There was a division of the inhabitants concerning the place of the location of the school.

1816.—Known as the “Severe Season.”

Corn was three dollars per bushel at this time.

“ February. Sullivan formed from Covington.

“ December. Lawrence formed from Tioga and Elkland.

At this time grist and saw mills were in operation at convenient distances in the Tioga Valley.

“ James Ford builds a mill near Elkland and a residence in Lawrenceville.

At the raising of the frame of this house, which is still to be seen on the west side of Main street,

“ Lawrence was named,

In honor of Captain Lawrence of the U. S. N.

1817.—Remembered by old settlers as the “Cold Season.”

“ March 25. An Act passed locating the Academy at Wellsboro.

The following named gentlemen, residents of different parts of the county, were appointed trustees: Ambrose Millard, Daniel Lamb, William Bache, John Norris, Nathan Niles, Jr., Asa Mann, Alpheus Cheeney, John Knox, Joseph McCormick, Isaac Baker, Samuel W. Morris, Eddy Howland, Robert Tubbs, Uriah Spencer, William D. Bacon, Nathan Rowley, Jr., James Gray and Justus Dartt.

“ The Tioga River declared a public highway.

“ Pine Creek declared a public highway.

1820 to 1830.

1820.—Known as the “Dry Season.”

“ Population of the county, 4,021.

1820.—First class formed of members of the Methodist church at Wellsboro.

“ Thomas Dyer settles at Covington.

“ December.—Charleston formed from Delmar.

1821. “ Westfield formed from Deerfield.

1822.—September.—Middlebury formed from Elkland and Delmar.

“ Post-Office established at Spencer's Mills.

This was the first post-office established within the present limits of Richmond. Amos Spencer was appointed P. M. The office was removed to Mansfield some time prior to 1830.

1823.—Liberty formed from Covington and Delmar in February.

“ Shippen formed from Delmar in the same month.

“ A tannery erected at Mansfield by Chandler Mann.

1824.—February.—Richmond formed from Covington.

“ *The Pioneer* newspaper established at Wellsboro.

Ellis and Rankin Lewis were the publishers. *The Pioneer* was the first newspaper in the county.

“ Amos Allen erects a woolen mill at Mansfield.

“ The Presbyterian church organized at Lawrenceville.

1825.—Doctor Pliny Power settles at Mansfield.

“ Doctor Dexter Parkhurst settles in Richmond.

“ August 11.—Elijah Putnam dies at Covington, aged seventy-six.

“ *The Pioneer* sold to Elisha Booth.

It was removed to Tioga and the title changed to *Tioga Banner*.

“ At Blossburg, Judge Knapp builds a saw mill and an iron furnace.

1825.—Joel Parkhurst comes from New Hampshire and settles at Mansfield.

“ September. Morris formed from Delmar.

1826.—February 20.—Legislation for the development of the county.

A law passed authorizing a public improvement for carrying the Blossburg coal to market and incorporating the Tioga Navigation Company for the construction of a canal through the Tioga valley.

“ Allen D. Calkins, an early settler, dies at Wellsboro.

“ Joel Parkhurst removes to Lawrenceville.

1827.—February.—Brookfield formed from Westfield.

“ August.—John F. Donaldson comes to Wellsboro.

Mr. Donaldson was a printer in his earlier years, and his first labor in Tioga County was at the case in the office of

“ *The Phenix* newspaper, established at Wellsboro.

Benjamin B. Smith was the publisher. This paper suspended after a few years—sometime prior to the year 1833.

1828.—February. Rutland formed from Jackson and Sullivan.

“ “ Chatham formed from Deerfield.

“ Joel Parkhurst removes to Elkland.

Mr. Parkhurst engaged in mercantile pursuits. He has been honorably connected with various enterprises of importance.

“ The records and documents stolen from the county offices.

The offices were entered in the night, near the close of the year, and all papers carried away. There was a mystery connected with this occurrence that was not solved for months. A plot was discovered, and several

persons were tried on a charge of having abstracted the records ; but the affair was forgotten after a time.

1828.—The *Tioga Banner* sold to J. B. Shurtleff. Name changed to *Tioga County Democrat*.

1829.—The County Records found concealed in a hollow log a mile from the Court House.

“ Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr., comes to Tioga County and begins the practice of medicine in Wellsboro.

“ Further legislation for the development of the county. Between this time and 1838, enactments were passed changing the Tioga Navigation Company to a railroad company.

“ First brick house erected in the county, at Osceola, by Col. Tubbs.

This, at that time novel, architectural enterprise was under the charge of Stephen Potter, then probably the only competent master-mason within the borders of the county. He emigrated from Rhode Island at a very early date, in company with his brother, Ezra Potter, now living at an advanced age in Middlebury, and Jonathan Seamans, who died a few years ago at his residence in Westfield township. These three men were among the earliest settlers of the Cowanesque valley. Mr. Potter's services were soon in good demand throughout the gradually settling territory which now embraces Tioga County. He built the abutments of Berry's Bridge, Tioga, and those of the bridge across the Cowanesque river, just north of the State Line at Lawrenceville, and aided in the construction of the Court House, Wellsboro, the Seymour House, Blossburg, and numerous other buildings. He also put up the first brick house in Steuben County, N. Y., at Bath. He died at Westfield, April, 1875. at the age of 87. Before coming to Penn-

sylvania, Mr. Potter helped to build the first cotton mill erected in the United States, at Providence, R. I. Many of the descendants of these three pioneers are living in Tioga County at the present time.

1830 to 1840.

1830.—Population of the County, 7,071.

“ February. Farmington formed from Elkland.

“ “ Union formed from Sullivan.

“ May. Wellsboro formed from Delmar.

“ September 4. Daniel Holden, an early settler, dies at Mansfield.

1831.—May 1.—Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr., removes to Lawrenceville.

“ May. Lawrenceville Borough formed from Lawrence.

“ “ Covington Borough formed from Covington.

“ The second brick dwelling in the county erected at Lawrenceville by Jas. Ford.

“ A. C. Bush settles in Tioga.

1832.—Richard C. Taylor makes a survey for a railroad through the Tioga Valley and a geological survey of the Blossburg Coal Regions.

1833.—Publication of *The Phenix* resumed by Benj. B. Smith and Chas. Coolidge.

“ Mark M. (Brick) Pomeroy, born at Lawrenceville.

So stated in a biography of Mr. Pomeroy published some years since and widely circulated.

“ B. C. Wickham settles in Tioga and engages in mercantile pursuits.

1834.—*The Phenix* passes into the hands of John F. Donaldson.

1834.—The Common School Law enacted.

“ Schools were established throughout the county.

“ A loan for the county negotiated in Philadelphia.

Major Thomas Dyer, of Covington, at this time County Treasurer, negotiated this loan. The funds so procured were used in the construction of the new Court House. At this time county orders were worth only fifty cents on the dollar.

1835.—A stone jail and county offices built at Wellsboro.

“ The *Tioga County Democrat* sold to E. Pratt.

1836.—A brick M. E. Church edifice erected at Lawrenceville.

This church was afterward purchased of the society by Peter Reep, Esq., and torn down. A frame edifice was subsequently erected.

“ Dr. Wm. Willard dies at Tioga in his seventy-fifth year.

“ A destructive flood of the Cowanesque River.

This occurred early in the summer. A dwelling, crops, fences, etc., were swept away.

1837.—The *Tioga County Democrat* sold to William Adams.

1838.—March. Gaines formed from Shippen.

“ August 26, Sunday. First Episcopal service held in the county.

This service was held in the Court House in Wellsboro, Rev. Chas. Breck officiating.

“ *The Phoenix* is published by Mr Hartman.

The title was changed to the *Herald*. Mr. Hartman died soon after and the *Herald* went into the hands of Messrs. Howe & Rumsey.

“ J. P. Magill establishes a Democratic paper at Wellsboro, named *The Eagle*.

1838.—October 30. First Episcopal parish in the county formed at Wellsboro.

1839.—April 15. Corner-stone of St. Paul's Church laid at Wellsboro.

“ The Arbor Coal Company formed.

“ Episcopal services first held at Mansfield.

“ The office of Prothonotary becomes elective.

1840 to 1850.

1840.—Population of the county 15,498.

“ The Blossburg and Corning Railroad constructed.

“ The *Tioga County Democrat* removed to Lawrenceville.

A half interest in this paper was sold to Hiram Beebe.

James Ford, J. C. Knox, P. Damon and others, and the title changed. For about six months,

“ The *Lawrence Sentinel* was published by Wm. Adams.

At the expiration of this time, Mr. Adams disposed of his half interest in the paper to J. C. Knox and retired from the printing business. The publication of the *Sentinel* was continued for a time, and the office was subsequently sold to parties in Troy, Bradford County. and removed to that place.

1841.—Methodist Church at Tioga completed.

“ June. Bloss formed from Covington.

“ Seymour House erected at Blossburg.

“ Sir Charles Lyell visits Tioga County.

This eminent English scientist visited the Blossburg Coal Region for the purpose of examining its resources and comparing them with those of England.

“ Dr. L. Granger comes to Lawrenceville.

- 1841.—September 12. Consecration of St. Paul's Church, Wellsboro.

The late Bishop Onderdonk officiated.

- 1842.—May 1. First M. E. Church of Wellsboro dedicated.

“ “ 2. Christ Church, Blossburg, chartered

- 1843.—February 11. Presbyterian Church organized at Wellsboro.

“ Arbor Coal Company fails and is succeeded by Wm. Mallory.

“ The Baptist Church at Mansfield organized.

- 1844.—Death of Wm. Bache, Sr., at Wellsboro.

- 1845.—February 20.—Methodist Church chartered at Mansfield.

“ Union Academy established at Academy Corners.

“ Bingham Land Office located at Wellsboro.

- 1846.—The *Banner* established at Wellsboro.

A Free Soil paper, William C. Webb, publisher.

“ Senator Daniel L. Sherwood becomes speaker.

“ A Baptist Church erected in Wellsboro.

- 1847.—February 15.—Tioga Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., organized at Wellsboro.

“ May 25. Hon. Samuel Wistar Morris dies at Wellsboro.

“ A glass factory established at Blossburg.

The first glass ever made in Tioga County was blown in these works by Horace B. Clark.

“ Richard Mitchell, Sr., an early settler, dies at Tioga, at the age of 78.

“ George Hildreth publishes the *Herald*.

The paper had become the property of a stock Company and was Whig in politics.

1848.—The Tioga and Elmira Plank Road Company incorporated.

“ April 10. Wellsboro Encampment, No. 78, I. O. O. F., organized.

“ Willardsburg (Tioga) Academy incorporated.

The trustees were Benjamin Bentley, A. C. Bush, B. C. Wickham and William Willard.

1849.—Methodist Church built at Mansfield.

1850 to 1860.

1850.—Population of the county 23,987.

“ June 30. Death of Maj. Thomas Dyer, aged 68, at Covington.

“ July 1. Friendship Lodge, No. 247, A. Y. M., chartered at Mansfield.

“ The Charter of the Tioga and Elmira Plank Road Company repealed.

“ The Tioga and Lawrenceville Plank Road Company chartered.

Privilege was granted in this charter to extend the road from Tioga to Wellsboro. Planks were never laid between Tioga and Lawrenceville ; but the Tioga and Wellsboro Plank Road became, in time, one of the most important interests in the county.

“ *The Advertiser* established at Wellsboro.

This was a Whig paper. The publisher was Wm. D. Bailey.

“ Elkland Borough formed from Elkland.

“ December. Middleton Township (now Westfield, Clymer and Gaines) formed.

1851.—Knoxville Borough formed from Deerfield.

“ April 4. Death of Isaac Lounsbury at the age of 94.

Mr. Lounsbury was an early settler of Richmond.

“ The “Ford House” (hotel and business block) built at Lawrenceville.

“ Hon. John Magee becomes interested in the coal business at Blossburg.

Mr. Magee, with characteristic enterprise, immediately instituted many valuable improvements, and

“ “T” Rail was laid between Corning and Blossburg, during this year or the year following. Flat rails, commonly called “strap” or “snake head” rails, had formerly been used.

1852.—February. Ward formed from Sullivan and Union.

“ July. Death of Ambrose Millard in his 70th year.

“ Presbyterian Church completed at Tioga.

Rev. S. J. McCollough was installed pastor.

“ A railroad built from Blossburg to Morris Run.

1853.—March 17. Death of Elijah Depui, an early settler, in his 80th year.

“ May 20. Arbon Lodge, No. 489, I. O. O. F., instituted at Blossburg.

“ Church of St. Andrew the Apostle erected at Blossburg.

“ The Presbyterian Church built at Blossburg.

“ Death of Judge John Bannister Gibson.

“ The Tioga Improvement Company mine coal at Morris Run.

“ The Presbyterian Church at Wellsboro erected.

For about nine years previously the society had worshiped in the Court House.

1854.—*The Advertiser* passes into the hands of Mr. M. H. Cobb.

He changes the name of the paper, and

“ Commences the publication of the *Tioga County Agitator*.

“ The formation of the Tioga County Agricultural Society occurred about this time, and this year was held

“ The First Annual Fair at Wellsboro.

“ Presbyterian Church at Wellsboro dedicated.

“ A tannery constructed at Tioga by Messrs. Wells, Fish & Somers.

“ Daniel Walker, an early settler, dies at Lawrenceville.

“ Death of Israel Merrick at Wellsboro.

Mr. Merrick was the father of Geo. W. Merrick, Esq., of Wellsboro.

1855.—February 15. The Classical Seminary organized at Mansfield.

This was under the patronage of the East Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

“ An iron furnace erected at Mansfield.

1856.—February. Elk formed from Delmar and Morris.

“ Duncan S. Magee begins mining Blossburg Coal.

“ Coal discovered at Fall Brook.

“ Hugh Young becomes the publisher of the *Agitator*.

“ A new school-house erected in Tioga,
during this year or the next. The old building was sold soon afterward to the Catholic Church.

1857.—The Classical Seminary Building at Mansfield, completed, and

“ January, opened for school purposes.

J. R. Jaques, A. M., was the first principal.

1857.—February. Mansfield Borough formed from Richmond.

“ April. Classical Seminary Building burned.

1858.—February 24. Ossea Lodge, A. Y. M., instituted at Wellsboro.

“ Clymer, formed from Westfield and Chatham.

“ Tioga Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., of Wellsboro, surrenders its charter.

Some time previous to this Wellsboro' Encampment, No. 78, I. O. O. F. had become extinct.

“ R. Jenkins establishes the *Wellsboro Democrat*.

He used the material of the old *Eagle* office. That paper had enjoyed a liberal support for some time ; but its publication was suspended some time prior to this date.

1859.—February. Mainsburg Borough formed from Sullivan.

“ March 9. Fall Brook Coal Company incorporated.

This company was composed of John Magee, James H. Gulick, and D. S. Magee, and their successors.

“ March 21. Cowanesque Lodge, No. 332, I. O. O. F., organized at Knoxville.

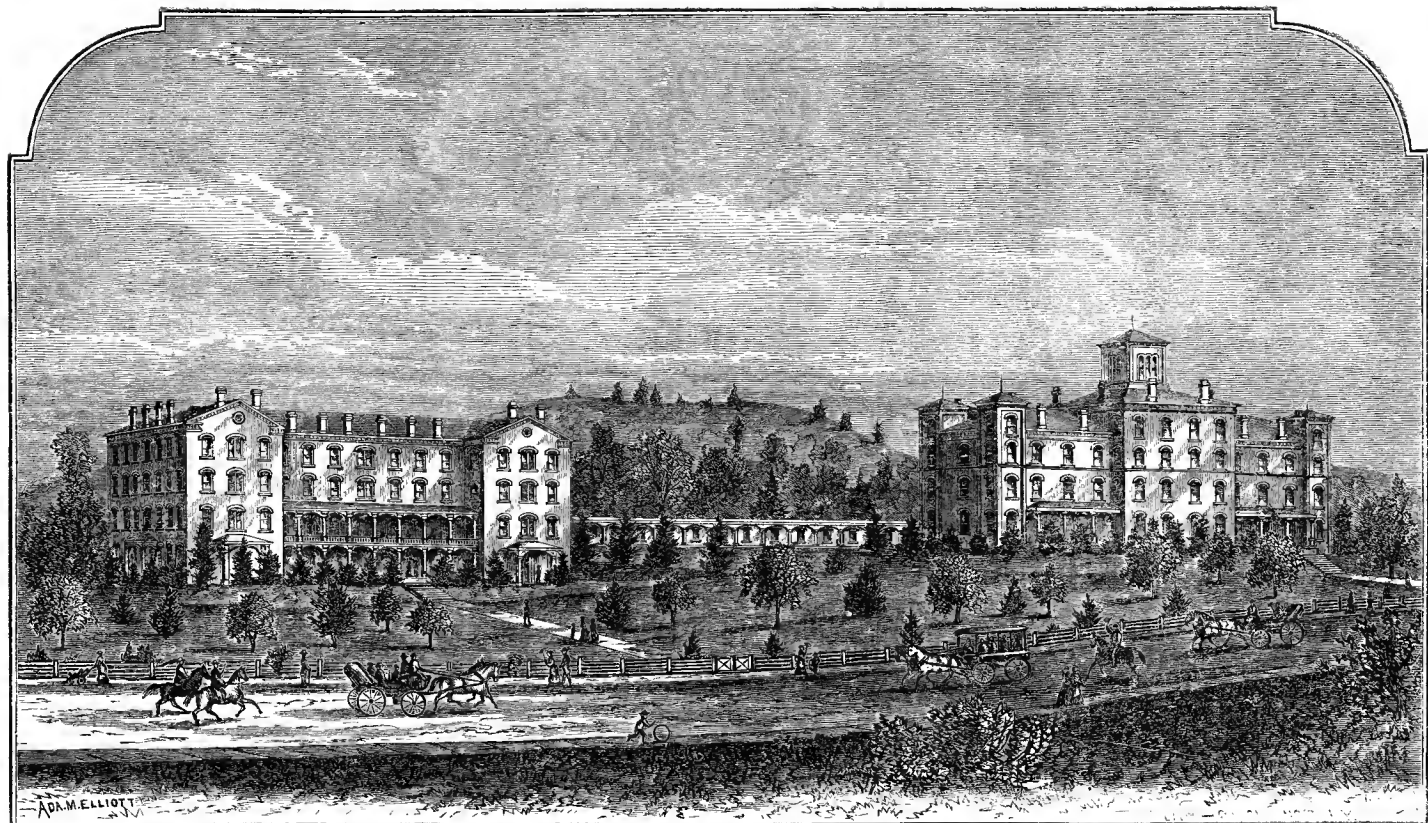
“ August. Death of Hon. James Ford at Lawrenceville.

Mr. Ford was one of the most enterprising and prominent of the early citizens of the county. He served two terms in Congress (1828–30) and was the first member elected from Tioga County. He died at the advanced age of 76 years and 3 months.

“ Mansfield Classical Seminary rebuilt.

“ November 23. Re-opening of the Mansfield Classical Seminary.

At this time the building was only partially completed. Rev. J. Landreth, A. M., was the second principal.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING AT MANSFIELD.---(See page 54.)

1860 to 1870.

1860.—Population of the county, 31,044.

- “ February. Tioga Borough formed from Tioga.
- “ Fall Brook Coal Company commence mining operations.
- “ December. Prof. E. Wildman, A. M., succeeds Prof. Landreth as principal of the Mansfield Classical Seminary.

Prof. Landreth had offered his resignation some time in the Previous July. Under the management of Prof. Wildman the building was completed.

1861.—January 12. Tioga Chapter, A. Y. M., No. 194, instituted at Wellsboro.

- “ Troops raised to assist in putting down the Rebellion.

Companies were formed in all parts of the county, and sent to the seat of war. Tioga County may well be proud of her record in this trying time. “At the breaking out of the civil war the adult male population of the county was about six thousand. Of this number two thousand enlisted in the Federal armies. The spirit of the fathers lived in the sons. Of the number, there were lost in battle : At Fredericksburg, 19 ; South Mountain, 16 ; Antietam, 6 ; Gettysburgh, 15 ; Wilderness, 18 ; Cold Harbor, 15 ; Petersburg, 47 ; and in thirty-five other battles of the war, 182 ; accidentally killed, 3 ; died in Union hospitals, 62 ; died while prisoners of war, 56. Total loss during the continuance of the war, 445. Twenty-two per cent. of the whole number enlisted laid down their lives for their country ! These simple figures speak volumes for the loyalty of Tioga County in the war of the Rebellion.”—*Maj. G. W. Merrick.*

1861.—December. The *Democrat* office burned at Wellsboro.

1862.—Presbyterian church burned at Blossburg.

“ R. Jenkins, proprietor of the *Democrat*, procures new printing material, and

“ Begins the publication of the *Tioga County Banner*.

Mr. Jenkins published the *Banner* only a short time, however; for he soon sold the office to some gentleman of Tioga, and it was removed to that place.

“ March 6. Death of Thomas J. Berry, Sr., at Tioga.

Mr. Berry was one of the early settlers of the county. He was 57 at the time of his death.

“ December. The Mansfield Classical Seminary organized as a State Normal School.

1863.—The *Agitator* again published by M. H. Cobb.

“ The Onondaga Salt Company begin to mine coal.

These operations were prosecuted on lands leased of the Tioga Improvement Company.

“ The Presbyterian church at Blossburg rebuilt.

“ The new cemetery opened at Tioga.

“ Prof. F. A. Allen becomes principal of the State Normal School in the fall.

1864.—The office of the *Tioga County Banner* purchased by Thos. Wright.

The paper was taken back to Wellsboro. Mr. M. Allen became the editor, and he made the *Banner* a spirited Democratic campaign paper.

“ August. Fall Brook formed from Ward.

“ The Tioga Improvement Company succeeded by the Morris Run Coal Company.

“ Wells & Johnston's tannery burns at Tioga.

“ Johnston and Lowell revive the tannery interests at Tioga.

1865.—January 1. Beginning of the miners' strike at Fall Brook.

- " The *Agitator* published by Cobb & Van Gelder.
- " Heavy flood of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers.
- " Sons of Temperance Lodge organized at Wellsboro.
- " March 10. Arbor Lodge, No. 489, I. O. O. F., re-organized at Blossburg.
- " May. The miners' strike at Fall Brook ended.
- " May 25. Death of Tilley Marvin, an early settler, aged 72.

1866.—The *Tioga County Banner* passes into the hands of C. H. Keeler.

Mr. Keeler changed the title of the paper, and

- " Began the publication of the *Herald of the Union*.
- " March 17. A Lodge of I. O. G. T. organized at Wellsboro.
- " April 11. The Blossburg Coal Company incorporated.
- " The Arnot mines opened by the Blossburg Coal Company.

1867.—The *Herald of the Union* sold to the Democratic County Committee.

The name of the paper was changed to

- " The *Democrat*, published by Charles Williams.
- " January. Westfield Borough formed from Westfield.
- " April 13. Enterprise Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 153, organized at Blossburg.
- " May 30. St. James Church, Mansfield, chartered.
- " July 4. A sweeping fire at Lawrenceville.
- " Cowanesque Lodge, No. 332, I. O. O. F., removed from Knoxville to Mansfield.
- " Death of Rev. S. J. McCullough, at Tioga.
- " The Mansfield Soldier's Orphan School established.

1867.—The Glass Works of Hirsch, Ely & Co. established at Blossburg.

“ Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Blossburg.

“ December 5. St. Thomas Church, Fall Brook, chartered.

“ December 12. Death of Moses S. Baldwin at Lawrenceville.

“ December 25. Humphries Brewer dies at Fall Brook.

“ December 28. Burial of Humphries Brewer.

The funeral of Mr. Brewer was perhaps more largely attended than any other that has ever taken place in Tioga county.

1868.—March 19. The Baptist church organized at Wellsboro.

“ Prof. J. T. Streit becomes principal of the State Normal School.

Owing to ill-health, he never assumed the duties of his position. At his death the acting principal,

“ Prof. C. H. Verril became principal.

“ A. Lodge of I. O. G. T. organized at Wellsboro.

The Sons of Temperance soon merged into this organization. Lodges were formed in most of the towns of the county, and for a time the order was in a flourishing condition throughout this portion of the State.

“ The Tioga County Baptist Sunday-school Association formed.

“ September 12. Laying of the corner stone of St. James Church at Mansfield.

“ December. A very destructive fire at Lawrenceville.

1869.—R. Jenkins again publishes the *Democrat*.

“ An Episcopal church erected at Tioga.

“ Dedication of the new M. E. Church at Wellsboro.

- 1869.—Johnston & Lowell erect a tannery at Niles Valley.
“ Duncan S. Magee dies at Weis Baden.
“ September 3. Preliminary survey of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Railroad begun.
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1870 to the Present Time.*

- 1870.—Population of the county, 35,094.
“ January 1. Van Gelder & Mitchell assume the publication of the *Agitator*.
Mr. Cobb severed his connection with the *Agitator* to accept a position on the editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Day*. He is at present cashier of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia.
“ January 2. Morris Run Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F., instituted.
“ Hon. Butler B. Strang becomes Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.
“ March. H. C. Mills establishes the *Valley Enterprise* at Lawrenceville.
An independent paper, devoted to temperance and the news.
“ April 8. Opening of St. James' church, Mansfield.
“ April 18, 19, 20. Flood of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers.
The villages of Tioga and Lawrenceville were flooded; the flats were under water, and several bridges and sections of the railroad track were washed away.
“ May 12. The grading of the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville R. R. begun.

* May, 1877.

1870.—May 19. A fire at Lawrenceville.

“ July 12. Death of General Thomas Putnam, aged 80 years.

“ July 23. The I. O. O. F. at Morris Run dedicate their hall.

From this time forward, the popularity of the order in this section has been steadily increasing. Lodges meet now in nearly every town and village in the county. It has been impossible to obtain definite data from which to note in chronological order the remarkable progress of Odd Fellowship in Tioga County.

1871.—January 1. P. C. Van Gelder assumes the publication of the *Agitator*.

“ February 4. Railroad meeting at Elkland.

Prominent men of the Cowanesque Valley, and elsewhere, met at the banking house of J. Parkhurst & Co., for the purpose of taking steps toward the construction of a railroad from Elkland to Lawrenceville.

“ February 9. Great fire at Tioga.

“ February. The *Lawrenceville Advertiser* established by Wm. Drysdale.

This was a small paper (4 columns to the page) quite newsy. Its publication ceased after a time. The young publisher, who thus manifested his predilection for journalism, afterwards filled a position on the editorial staff of the New York *Sun*, and is at present connected with the Philadelphia *Times*.

“ February 23. The M. E. Church at Lawrenceville re-dedicated by Bishop Jesse T. Peck.

“ A destructive fire at Westfield.

“ Blossburg formed from Bloss.

“ March 1. Union Academy burned at Academy Corners.

1871.—April 5. Re-dedication of the Presbyterian church at Lawrenceville.

Dr. Niles and other clergymen officiated.

“ April 22. Bayer’s tannery burns at Tioga.

“ April 28. A Fire Department organized at Blossburg.

“ May. Rev. N. L. Reynolds becomes pastor of the Baptist church, Wellsboro.

“ June 15. Fall Brook Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 765, instituted.

“ Cowanesque Valley Railroad projected.

“ December 24. Death of James R. Wilson at his residence near Mansfield.

Mr. Wilson was for many years President of the Tioga Railroad.

1872.—January 1. Barnes & Van Gelder assume the publication of the *Agitator*.

“ April 7. M. E. Church dedicated at Mansfield.

“ Wellsboro and Lawrenceville Railroad completed.

“ May 22. Grand excursion over the W. & L. R. R.

“ June 5. Death of Hon. Curtis Parkhurst, at Lawrenceville.

Mr. Parkhurst was one of the most influential of the early settlers of the county. He was elected to the Legislature in 1827, and represented the county one year, and in 1840 he was elected sheriff. He was a brother of Joel Parkhurst, Esq., of Elkland.

“ H. C. Mills removes the *Valley Enterprise* to Mansfield.

The office was sold to the Mansfield Printing Company during this year, and Mr. Mills retired from the management of the paper. Its title was changed, and

1872.—The *Mansfield Advertiser* was issued.

It was edited during the campaign of 1872 as a Greeley organ by Maj. Elliott. It was subsequently published by O. D. Goodenough, for a time, and afterward by Mr. D. A. Farnham. A paper was published at Mansfield, for a short time, by a Mr. Ruckman, twenty years or more ago.

“ September. Barnes & Roy assume the publication of the *Agitator*.

“ December. Hamilton formed from Bloss.

“ The publication of the *Blossburg Register* was commenced by the Graves Brothers sometime during this year.

1873.—The Wellsboro *Democrat* sold by the Democratic County Committee to Messrs. Ferguson & Schlick.

The connection of Mr. Schlick with the paper was of short duration, and Mr. Ferguson soon after assumed sole control of it.

“ March 6. A very destructive fire at Blossburg.

“ “ “ The *Register* office burned.

“ April 12. Tioga Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., reorganized at Wellsboro.

“ April. The *Blossburg Register* issued, enlarged and printed from new type during this month.

The *Register* was published for a time by the Graves Bros., then by Graves & Doud, and now I. R. Doud is sole proprietor.

“ April 17. The *Westfield Index* established by James V. Leach.

“ Wellsboro Encampment, No. 78, I. O. O. F., reorganized.

1873.—The *Tioga County Express* established by the Express Printing Company, Tioga.

The *News*, a small paper which had been published at Tioga for a year or two, by a son of the late S. J. McCullough, suspended about this time.

“ Bush’s Park, Tioga, opened to the public.

This place has been improved and beautified from time to time. Within the few years which have elapsed since its opening it has grown to be one of the most popular of resorts.

“ Prof. J. N. Fradenburgh becomes principal of the State Normal School.

“ Death of Richard Videan at Covington.

“ September. Trains run on the Cowanesque Valley Railroad.

“ October 23. A destructive fire at Wellsboro.

“ December. Death of H. S. Drake at Corning.

Mr. Drake was connected with the mining interests of Tioga County.

“ December. Duncan formed from Delmar, Morris and Charleston.

1874.—January 2. Maj. Seth Daggett dies at Tioga at the age of 84.

“ The Wellsboro *Democrat* published by F. G. Churchill.

“ R. Jenkins establishes the *Press* at Wellsboro.

This paper was devoted to Odd-Fellowship and the news. Its publication ceased after a few months.

“ Hon. Butler B. Strang becomes speaker of the State Senate.

“ March 4. Death of James Locke, an early settler, at Wellsboro.

1874.—Pardon Damon, attorney, dies at his residence in Lawrenceville.

“ April 1. Another disastrous fire at Wellsboro.

“ Elmira State Line Railroad projected.

“ The new School Building erected at Wellsboro.

“ July 8. Last issue of the *Westfield Index*.

Mr. Leach was compelled to relinquish the cares of business on account of failing health. In the latter part of this year or in the early months of 1875, he died. Though quite young he had been for several years a member of the bar of Tioga County.

“ D. A. Farnham, editor of the *Advertiser*, dies at Mansfield.

In fulfillment of Mr. Farnham's contract with the Mansfield Printing Company, the *Advertiser* was published until January 1, 1875, by his brother.

“ The Tioga water works completed.

“ September 16. Daring robbery of the first National Bank of Wellsboro.

“ October. Night of 11th–12th. A very destructive fire at Lawrenceville.

“ November 11. Park Hose Company organized at Tioga.

“ Many Granges, Patrons of Husbandry, were organized in Tioga County during this year and the following.

1875.—A survey made for the “Atlas of Tioga County.”

“ Survey in Western Tioga County for the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek Railroad.

“ The *Mansfield Advertiser* sold to Pratt & Goodenough.

“ June 7. A fire at Lawrenceville.

“ “ 29. Lawrenceville again suffers from fire.

“ July 14. Lawrence Lodge, No. 913, I. O. O. F., instituted at Lawrenceville.

1875.—August 18. Death of A. J. Ross at Mansfield.

“ Death of Judge R. G. White, at Wellsboro.

“ September. Prof. C. H. Verrill again becomes principal of the State Normal School.

“ September 17. A. H. Bunnell becomes the proprietor of the *Tioga County Express*.

It had been published by Burtis & Butterworth, A. C. Lumbard and O. S. Webster, successively, under contract with the Express Printing Company.

“ October 20. Dedication of the Odd-Fellows' Lodge Room at Lawrenceville.

This was one of the largest and most imposing gatherings of the order ever witnessed in the county.

“ November 1. Opening of the Parkhurst House at Wellsboro.

“ Tioga Lock Company organized at Tioga.

“ Erection of Crary, Garrett Horton & Co.'s tannery at Westfield.

“ November 4. *The Idea* established at Westfield by O. S. Webster.

The material of the *Index* office was used, Mr. Webster having purchased it. *The Idea* is independent in politics.

“ December. Publication of the Atlas of Tioga County by F. W. Beers & Co., N. Y.

1876.—February 6. Roseville Borough formed from Rutland.

“ April. E. M. Bixby begins the publication of the *Elkland Journal*.

“ “ Erection of the “Centennial” tannery of H. S. Johnston begun at Tioga.

“ April 12. Death of Hon. S. P. Ryon, aged 32.

Mr. Ryon was a son of the late Samuel Ryon, of

Lawrenceville. At the time of his death he was representative in the Legislature from Columbia County.

1876.—July 1. Opening of the Park Hotel, Tioga.

“ “ 4. County Centennial Celebration at Tioga.

This was probably the largest gathering in the history of the county. It is estimated that there were not less than 15,000 persons present.

“ Erection of a new graded school building at Nelson.

“ A brick graded school building erected at Elkland.

“ August 16. Dedication of the new M. E. church at Mainsburg.

“ The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. of Tioga Co. organized at Tioga.

The following-named gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors of this corporation at the present time: H. S. Johnston, E. T. Bentley, D. L. Aiken, C. F. Miller, R. W. Hall, O. G. Gerould, John W. Guernsey. Its officers are: H. S. Johnston, President; B. C. Wickham, Vice-President; D. L. Aiken, Treasurer; W. T. Urell, Secretary; E. T. Bentley, General Agent.

“ September 11. Republican County Convention at Lawrenceville.

“ “ “ Commencement of Teachers' Institute, Wellsboro.

“ Meeting of the Democratic Convention at Tioga.

“ Laying of the third rail on the Tioga and C. C. & A. R. R.

“ October 12. Anti-Usury Convention at Holidaytown.

“ “ 23. Completion of the Elmira State Line Railroad.

The importance of this new route can scarcely be estimated, and it is becoming more and more apparent to the business men and citizens of Tioga County with each

succeeding month. It opens to the eastern townships all the benefits of railway communication with other portions of the county, and affords the producers and manufacturers of the southern, central and western townships facilities for reaching the eastern and southern markets with a directness and cheapness hitherto unknown. For a description of this line see article on "Progress and Importance of Railways in Pennsylvania."

1876.—October 24. Grand opening excursion over the Elmira State Line R. R.

In celebration of its completion, in which a majority of the leading men of the county, and many distinguished gentlemen from abroad participated. The train ran from Elmira to Arnot and return. A sumptuous dinner was provided for the company at Bush's Park, Tioga. Many congratulatory addresses were made, and the affair will be remembered as one of the pleasantest in the history of the county.

" November 7. Presidential and County election.

The names of the various local candidates elected will be found in the list of "County Officers at the present time."

" Serious illness of Senator-elect Chas. H. Seymour, at Tioga.

1877.—January. Burning of Evan's block, Blossburg.

" Mansfield *Advertiser* enlarged and improved.

" February 8. Louis J. Stothoff killed by the cars at Antrim.

" " 20. Township and borough elections.

" " 21. Mail service put on the Elmira State Line R. R.

" A Farmers' Club organized at Mansfield, A. M. Spencer, President.

1877.—March 3. Burning of the Bloss Coal Company's lumber mill.

“ March 5-6. Celebration in many of the towns of the inauguration of President Hayes.

“ “ 8-9. Ice-floods of the Tioga and Cowanesque Rivers.

“ “ 13. Death of Myron A. Brown at Tioga Junction.

Mr. Brown was train despatcher at this important station on the Tioga and Elmira State Line R. R.

“ March 19. Death of Father Fletcher at Sullivan.

Humphrey Fletcher was one of the pioneers of Sullivan township. He came at an early date from the State of New York, and made for himself and family a comfortable home in what was then a wilderness. He was a soldier in the late war with Great Britain.

“ Preparations in different localities within the county limits to bore for petroleum.

“ The *Millerton Advocate* projected by A. C. Lumbard & Son.

“ March 22. Meeting of the County Council P. of H. of Mansfield.

“ “ 29. Death of Abner Cochran Covington, aged 88.

“ April 1. J. M. Dartt dies, at the age of 73, in Dart Settlement.

“ “ 7. Burning of Croft's steam mill in Middlebury.

“ “ 10. Meeting of the Presbytery of Wellsboro at Mansfield.

“ “ 12. Col. Richard Gustin, of Jackson, killed by the cars at Elmira, N. Y.

“ “ 15. Destructive fire in the Borough of Westfield.

This was the second sweeping fire with which Westfield has been visited within a few years. Much of the business portion of the village was destroyed.

1877.—April 17. Daniel Bostwick killed by the cars at Lawrenceville.

“ “ 23–25–26.—Fires at Lawrenceville.

There were three fires within the limits of the borough of Lawrenceville at the dates above given. The first burned the flouring mill of Augustus Walz, the second, a residence near the mill site, and the third the Daggett House (hotel) and a dwelling and outbuildings adjoining. A grist mill, the property of C. H. L. Ford, Esq., was burned on the same ground in 1867. It was replaced by the one above mentioned soon afterward, and the property was subsequently sold to Mr. Walz, under whose management it continued to contribute not a little to the commercial prosperity of Lawrenceville and vicinity. The Daggett House was built early in the present century by Job Geer, who also put up the first court house at Wellsboro, in the year 1815. This building was one of the pioneer hostelries of Tioga County, and with its destruction disappears another of the old land-marks which have served to connect the present with the days that are gone. For many years it was known as the “Geer House.”

“ “ 26—A lumber mill at Antrim and a fine residence at Knoxville burned.

“ “ 26—Death of Samuel Ryon, at Lawrenceville.

The deceased was a well-known citizen of Tioga County. He was one of the sons of Judge John Ryon, the first representative in the legislature from Tioga County (elected in 1822), and its first State Senator (1824). Judge Ryon was early identified with the for-

tunes of "OLD TIOGA" and, with Hon. James Ford, its first member of Congress (1828) Curtis Parkhurst, John Norris, Simeon Power, John Knox, Uriah Spencer, the Messrs. Morris and Beecher, Doctor Willard and others, was prominent among those whose energy and persevering enterprise laid the solid foundation upon which its present welfare and advancement rest, and without which they never could have existed.

1877.—April. Hon. Hugh Young, of Wellsboro, appointed bank examiner for the western district of Pennsylvania.

" " 26.—The Millerton *Advocate* established by A. C. & F. M. Lumbard.*

The *Advocate* is a well printed sheet, filled with news and selected family reading. Under the management of the veteran editor, A. C. ("Zach") Lumbard, it will no doubt speedily assume an important position among the journals of the Northern-Tier.

" " A general temperance revival in all parts of the county.

Meetings are being held in nearly every town and village. Able speakers address large audiences nightly, and hundreds of names are being subscribed to the pledge of Francis Murphy.

"OLD TIOGA!" There is not a dweller under the shadow of her hills but loves the sound of the familiar name. It is syn-

* That portion of this book embracing the pages devoted to "Newspapers published in Tioga County at the present time" was electrotyped before the appearance of the first issue of the *Advocate*; hence the omission of the mention of this new paper in that department.

onymous with “a land of peace and plenty.” Every true son of her soil hears the words spoken with filial reverence. To those who have been reared beside her streams there is nothing in nature as lovely as her valleys.

“There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet.”

Perhaps it was the thought that has found expression in these lines that impelled the pioneer seeking for a home in a strange land to pause at the confluence of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers.

Here, less than a century ago, the first settler erected his rude cabin and began to exact from nature the fruits of toil. “OLD TIOGA” was a blooming wilderness then; the cries of the panther and the wolf resounded through her forests and the light step of the Indian had scarcely ceased to press her soil. The magical hand of advancing civilization touched her hills and valleys, and the spirit of change took possession of all. There came the sounds of the woodman’s axe; the metallic ringing of the saws cutting their way through the timber; the muffled humming of grist mills, and to-day agriculture and manufacture, and the causes of education and religion are in an advanced condition among her people. The whirring of machinery, the sounds of the hammer of the blacksmith and the saw of the mechanic, the click of the mattock in the hands of the miner, and the cheery voice of the trader may be heard on every hand. The shriek of the locomotive momentarily drowns the clatter of the mower and the thresher on six days out of every seven, and on the seventh the clangor of scores of church-bells rings out an invitation to nearly 40,000 people to worship the God that gave them liberty, prosperity and contentment.

The most important of the varying events which have marked this period of advancement have been faithfully recorded in these pages. They are but foot-prints left on the sands of memory by the gradual march of civilization. Flattering as has been the progress of the past, it is not too much to say that it is but an earnest of the more perfect attainments of the future; seed planted in the soil of time to bring forth virtue, happiness and abundant success in the years to come.

CHAPTER IV.

PENNSYLVANIA.—HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

ITS SETTLEMENT—THE PURCHASE OF THE SWEDES—THE FIRST CHURCH EDIFICE—THE SWEDES CONQUERED BY THE DUTCH—NEW NETHERLANDS BECOMES SUBJECT TO THE ENGLISH—PENN'S GRANT—THE ADVANCEMENT OF FOUR YEARS—THE DELAWARE INDIANS—TEE-DY-US-CUNG AT TIOGA—PENN APPOINTS COMMISSIONERS—MASON AND DIXON'S LINE—DEATH OF PENN—THE PURCHASE AT FORT STANWIX—OTHER PURCHASES—ADOPTION OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTION—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH CONSTITUTIONS—REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITAL FROM PHILADELPHIA TO LANCASTER AND THENCE TO HARRISBURG—THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REMOVED TO WASHINGTON—BORDER WARFARE—GENERAL SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN FRONTIERS—PENNSYLVANIA'S AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES—LIFE IN "OILDOM"—ITS EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS—ITS TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—ITS COMMERCIAL CENTERS.

Pennsylvania was first settled by the Swedes in 1638. They purchased of the natives the land west of the Delaware river from Cape Henlopen to Trenton Falls. In 1642, the Swedish governor erected an imposing residence for himself on an island just below the mouth of the Schuylkill and caused a church to be built, which was consecrated in 1648, and is supposed to have been the first edifice in the State devoted to the worship of God.

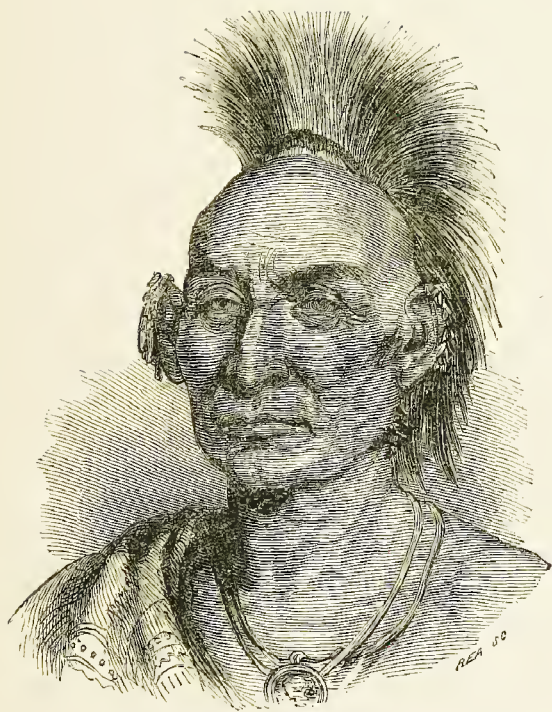
The Dutch government at New Netherlands conquered the Swedes in 1654. Ten years later the English conquered New Netherlands, and the Dutch possessions on the Delaware river fell into their hands, and for several years remained subject to the government of New York.

Charles II. granted Pennsylvania, in 1681, to William Penn, a member of the Society of Friends. Four years later, the province contained twenty-two settlements, and Philadelphia had two thousand inhabitants.

At the time of Penn's purchase, the Delaware Indians occupied the greater portion of Pennsylvania. This tribe was under the rule of the Six Nations. Galled and exasperated at their bondage, they sought to liberate themselves; but it was not till 1756, about three quarters of a century afterward, that one of their bravest and most eloquent chiefs, Tee-dy-us-cung, compelled the Iroquois to acknowledge the independence of the Delawares. This took place on the present site of the town of Tioga, in the valley of the Tioga.

In 1684, Penn returned to England and appointed five commissioners, with a president to administer the government during his absence. He was confirmed in his proprietary rights and came back to America in 1699. In 1708, "Mason and Dixon's line" was drawn, marking the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Penn died in 1718,* leaving his interest in Pennsylvania as an inheritance to his descendants. In 1768, at Fort Stanwix, in Northern New York, the territory including Tioga and other northern border countries of the State was ceded to the successors of William Penn by the Iroquois chiefs. This vast interest was held by them till

* Penn was buried in a Quaker burying-ground near Chalfont St. Giles, a village in the county of Buckinghamshire, England. The Quaker Church near by is still in use.



TEE-DY-US-CUNG.—(*See page 76.*)

the Revolutionary war, when their claim was purchased by the Commonwealth for £130,000 sterling or a little less than \$650,000. In 1784, the last remaining part of the State not previously purchased, and which lay on the North West, was bought of the Iroquois.

The first constitution of the State was adopted in 1776. It continued in operation till 1790, when another constitution was adopted which remained until 1838, the date of the adoption of the third constitution which was superseded January 1, 1874, by the present constitution. December 13, 1787, the Constitution of the United States was adopted; yeas, 46—nays 23—majority 23. Philadelphia continued to be the seat of the United States government until 1800, when it was removed to Washington, D. C. The State Capital was removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster in 1799, and remained there till 1812, when it was removed to Harrisburg, its present location.

The southern and central portions of Pennsylvania were settled at an early date, but owing to the frequent incursions of the Senecas, whose war parties continually harassed the Northern and Western frontiers, by their frequent descents upon the settlements of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and the subsequent French and Indian war, and the seven years' war for independence; there was no general settlement of the district which now embraces the range of counties known as the "Northern Tier" until after Wayne's campaign in 1794.

The mountains and valleys of Pennsylvania are majestic and picturesque. Its surface is greatly diversified, and there are few large tracts of level land in the State. A writer on the topography of Pennsylvania, says: "The south-eastern counties, though they can scarcely be denominated hilly, have

an undulating and variable surface. South Mountain extends from the Delaware below Easton, in a south-west direction through the State, to the borders of Maryland in Adams County. Next to this, Kittatiny, or Blue Mountain, extends from the Delaware Water Gap, and proceeds south-west with a regular elevation of from seven hundred to twelve hundred feet above the level of the streams at its base, and terminates at Parnell's Knob, an elevated and picturesque summit in Franklin County, near the south border of the State. North of the Blue Mountain, and between the Lehigh and Susquehanna, is a wild mountainous region where the anthracite coal is found.

"This region is interspersed with high and barren ridges in close succession, interlocking with each other and enclosing long and pointed valleys between them. The second and sharp mountains are between Kittatiny and the first coal basin. Next comes Broad Mountain, an irregular elevation, with a broad and barren table land at its top. East of the Susquehanna are several ridges with various names. The valley of Wyoming is enclosed by a chain of lofty mountains, known by many local names. Between Kittatiny, or Blue Mountain, and the Alleghany, is what has been called the Appalachian chain, which consists of high and nearly parallel ridges, sometimes approaching near to each other, and at other times with valleys between them of twenty miles in breadth, frequently divided by smaller ridges. The elevated range called the great Alleghany extends nearly across the whole State, presenting on its south-eastern side a steep ascent, but extending north and west with a gentle descent, and consists of an elevated and undulating table land. Beyond the Alleghany are Laurel hill and Chestnut ridge, which are high ridges running parallel with the Alleghany

ridge. Most of the country west of the Alleghany mountains is hilly, with many abrupt and irregular elevations, not disposed in chains. The soil of the State is generally good, and much of it of a superior quality; the richest tract is on the south-east and on both sides of the Susquehanna river. This part of the State has been long settled, and is under excellent cultivation. In the country west of the Alleghany mountains there is much fertile land. For some distance from the mountain the country is hilly and rough. The more level tracts, particularly along the streams, are highly fertile. Between the Alleghany river and Lake Erie, and the western border of the State, the soil is excellent." The same may be said of some of the counties of the Northern Tier.

The principal rivers of the State of Pennsylvania are the Delaware, the Lehigh, the Schuylkill, the Susquehanna, the Juniata, the Alleghany and the Monongahela.

The Delaware is navigable for ships as far up as Philadelphia. The Lehigh is seventy-five miles long, and flows into the Delaware at Easton. The Schuylkill is nearly one hundred and thirty miles in length, uniting with the Delaware six miles below Philadelphia. The Susquehanna has its source in New York, and, flowing entirely across the State, loses itself in Chesapeake Bay, in Maryland. It is marked by numerous falls and rapids, and furnishes a gradually descending navigation for rafts and boats at the time of high water. In former years the "running" of lumber down the Susquehanna was one of the most important enterprises of this section of the country, and "rafting" is still followed to some slight extent. The tales of the old lumbermen are among the most interesting reminiscences of the days that are gone. The Juniata rises in the Alleghany mountains, and flowing one hundred and eighty miles, empties into the Susquehanna

eleven miles above Harrisburg. The Alleghany river, four hundred miles in length, from the north-west, and the Monongahela river, three hundred miles long, from the south, unite at Pittsburgh, forming the Ohio river, which flows a short distance in Pennsylvania.

The greatest commercial centers in the State are Philadelphia, between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and Pittsburgh, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. The other incorporated cities are Allentown, Altoona, Chester, Titusville, Meadville, Lock Haven, Corry, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading, Carlisle, Carbondale, New Castle, Oil City, Franklin, Parker, Monongahela City, York, Easton, Erie, Alleghany City, Williamsport, Scranton, and Wilkesbarre. All are thriving, bustling places.

Although the State is better adapted to grain than to grazing, as a whole, yet in many parts there are large dairies, and fine stock is raised. By far the most important agricultural production of the State is wheat, and next in value is Indian corn. Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, hemp and flax are also extensively cultivated. Apples, cherries and peaches are abundant, and much cider is made.

The mineral wealth of Pennsylvania is very great, consisting chiefly of coal, iron, petroleum and salt, all of which are abundant. The immense coal regions form the most interesting feature of the mineral resources of the State. The anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania have been calculated to contain 975 square miles, or 624,000 acres. The bituminous coal region of the State has been estimated at 21,000 square miles, or 13,440,000 acres, over which it extends, or is, rather, unevenly scattered. There is no other State in the Union in which nickel is found, and tin, zinc and copper exist in plentiful deposits.

The oil regions contribute greatly to the wealth of the State. The shipments of petroleum during the year 1876 amounted to 10,000,000 barrels. The scenes in the "oil country" during the months succeeding the discovery of oil, and while speculation was at its height, can be compared only to the "flush times" in California in '49. Fortunes were made and lost with startling and most surprising suddenness and rapidity; men who began their career in "Oildom" as day laborers, and who had spent their last cent for a passage there, became wealthy in a few weeks or a few days, and retired, the possessors of princely fortunes, or remained to venture still further on the boisterous and treacherous sea of speculation, and lose all in its changing tide. Poor men of one day became the millionaires of the next, and on the morrow became paupers again. The assertion of Joaquin Miller, that

"The teeter board of life goes up—
The teeter board of life goes down."

was never more strikingly verified than during these times. It is an undisputed fact that there must always come a reaction after such a season of wild and unreasoning speculation as we have adverted to. The relapse into inactivity was doubly palling on the venturesome spirit of American enterprise when placed in comparison with the stirring scenes of the days when the climax of the oil fever had been reached, and its attendant excitement was rife. But the old fire only slumbered—it was not extinguished—and it has broken forth again, and is rapidly gaining ground. Wells are being put down in different sections of the State, and there is a growing interest manifested in this peculiar branch of industry and field of speculation. Perhaps the most remarkable revival of the oil excitement is at Bradford, in McKean County, where

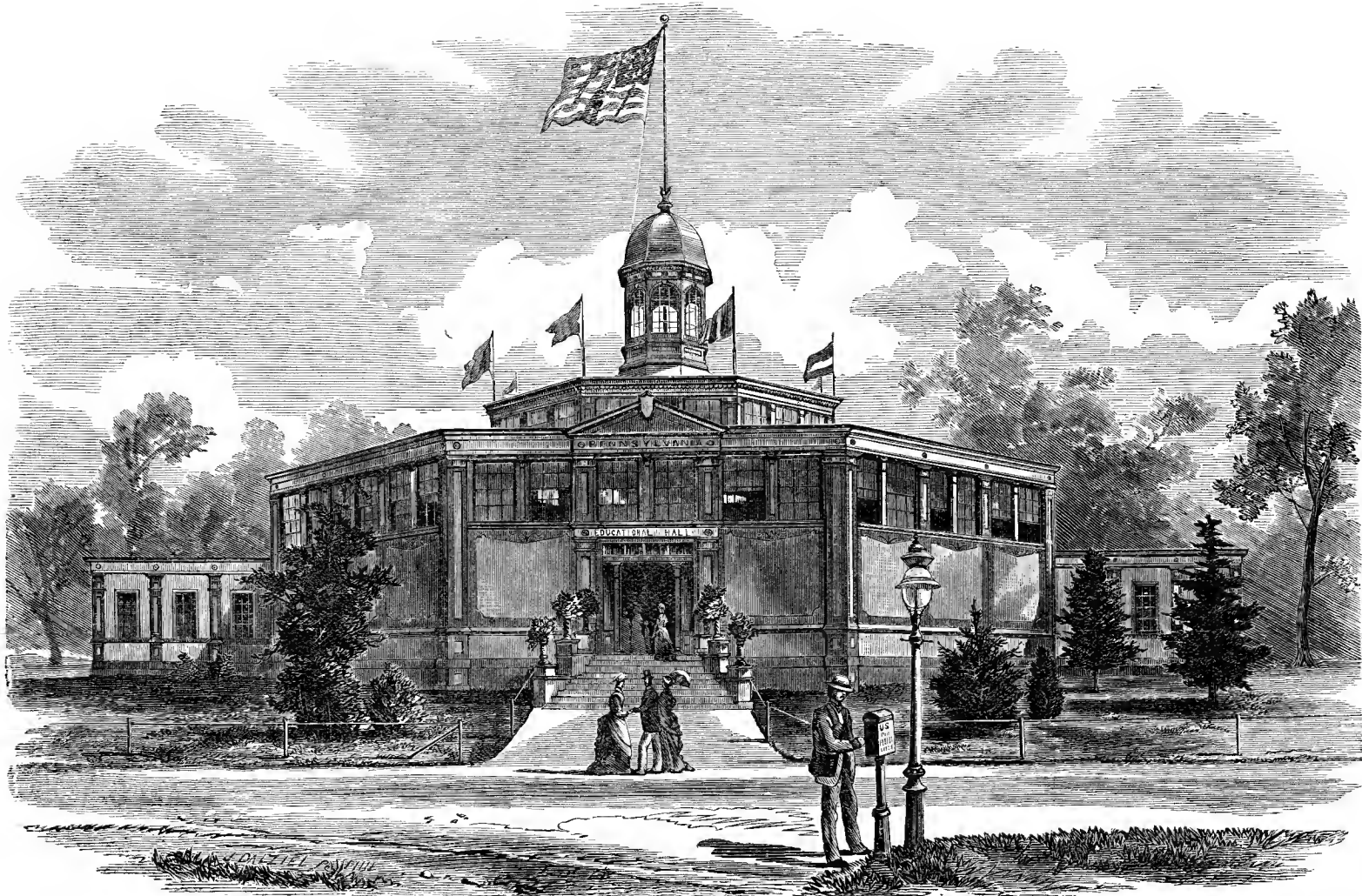
the most flattering success has attended all efforts at sinking wells. The little village is rapidly assuming the proportions of a thriving town, and there is a steady influx of population and capital.

In no State in the Union are the interests of education more advanced than in Pennsylvania. There are within the borders of the State no less than nine Normal Schools. They are known as the Millersville State Normal School, of the Second District; the Edinboro State Normal School, of the Twelfth District; the Mansfield State Normal School, of the Fifth District; the Kutztown State Normal School, of the Third District; the Bloomsburg State Normal School, of the Sixth District; the West Chester State Normal School, of the First District; the Shippensburg State Normal School, of the Seventh District; the California State Normal School, of the Tenth District, and the Indiana State Normal School, of the Ninth District. There are also many academies, universities and colleges located in the larger towns and cities throughout the State. The report of the State Superintendent of public instruction for the school year ending June 1, 1876, shows that there were in the commonwealth at that time 17,492 schools, employing 20,192 teachers, and affording instruction to an average attendance of 578,718 scholars, at a cost to the tax-payers of the State of \$7,988,163.76.

In the educational as well as in all other features of the Centennial Exposition, Pennsylvania took a conspicuous part; and it is with pardonable pride that we refer to the fact that the educational exhibit of no other State surpassed it in completeness and attractiveness. It is chiefly due to the exertions of Prof. J. P. Wickersham, the competent Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the State is enabled to show so creditable a record in this respect. He early urged the importance of

making a full educational exhibit, and in a public address delivered as early as August, 1875, he strongly recommended active steps in this direction. "The Exposition is intended to commemorate a grand historic event that occurred within her (Pennsylvania's) borders," he said. "It was projected by her citizens. It is to be held on her soil. She has contributed a large part of the money used in erecting buildings and making the necessary preparations. Her position among her sister States, her population, her resources, her past history, and her future prospects alike entitle her to a prominent place. In addition we claim to have a school system well organized, purely American, and capable of producing the richest kinds of educational fruit. We must not, if we could, and we cannot, if we would, escape the measure of responsibility thus placed upon us. But to represent our educational interests creditably, we must have action, speedy, earnest, intelligent, enthusiastic." Months before the delivery of this address, we are informed in his late report on this subject, "opportunity had been taken in the name of the State to press upon the attention of the authorities of the Exposition the sentiments contained in it; and their continued failure to present some definite plan according to which the work of preparation might be carried on, had a very discouraging effect. With every disposition to engage in the effort to have Pennsylvania creditably represented, no way of doing much in that direction presented itself until February, 1876. A visit to Philadelphia at that time revealed the fact that owing to the small amount of space applied for by those interested in education, the whole educational exhibit of the United States had been assigned to the gallery of the Main Building over the south entrance, and that the wall space contained in it did not exceed 5,000 square feet. Of this space Pennsylvania

could hardly expect more than one-tenth, an amount so small that it seemed totally useless to attempt to occupy it for the purpose of making a representation of the school interests of the State. Two alternatives were therefore presented, either to abandon the whole project, or to erect at once a special building for ourselves on ground offered by the Commission. The first of these alternatives could not be accepted without shame, and the second was beset with very serious difficulties. Scarcely three months remained until the Exposition would open ; the money necessary to erect the building and make the exhibit had to be procured ; the work of construction had to be done on the Centennial grounds amidst the rush and confusion of the last months of preparation ; educational institutions and school officers throughout the State had to be stirred up to make the most vigorous preparation ; the material furnished had to be organized and arranged, and a vast amount of incidental work had to be performed. But for the good name of the State, the task was undertaken. A location in the grounds was chosen, a plan of a building was adopted, architects and builders were employed, and the Pennsylvania Educational Hall was under roof before any money was obtained with which to pay for it. The \$15,000 generously and almost unanimously appropriated by the Legislature, came in time to render further private risk unnecessary, and liberal school boards and patriotic teachers and citizens contributed in addition towards the expenses of the project the sum of \$3,680.85. The call for material was handsomely responded to by common schools, orphan schools, academies, Normal schools, colleges, charitable institutions, schools of design and elocution, commercial schools, book publishers and manufacturers of school furniture and apparatus, so that on the 10th of May, the opening day, Pennsylvania had her own building,



Size of Main Building, 100 feet by 100 feet.

PENNSYLVANIA EDUCATIONAL HALL.
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

[Size of the Wings, 40 feet by 24 feet.]

containing 20,000 square feet of wall surface, up, and filled with a fair exhibit of her educational products. That it was creditable to her no one has questioned. As a whole, good judges pronounced it superior to any similar exhibit on the ground." The Pennsylvania Educational Hall became a sort of headquarters for all interested in education. Beginning about the first of June, international conferences were held there twice a week, at which the educational systems of foreign nations and of our own States were discussed and examined. Gentlemen connected with almost every nation which was represented at the Exposition visited it for the purpose of seeking information on the subjects connected with American education. The exhibit received the most flattering and unequivocal commendations from the press of the United States and many foreign nations.

By a splendid system of internal improvements, Pennsylvania has greatly extended and facilitated her commerce. The State is covered with a network of railroads, which bring almost every town of importance within its boundaries in direct communication with its great centers of trade; and its commercial facilities are equal to those of any State in the Union. True to its motto, the citizens of the Keystone State are pressing forward to higher and more perfect conditions of "VIRTUE, LIBERTY, AND INDEPENDENCE."

CHAPTER V.

PENNSYLVANIA—STATISTICAL.

AREA, TOTAL POPULATION AND WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA—PROGRESS AND IMPORTANCE OF RAILWAYS IN PENNSYLVANIA—TABLE SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL GROWTH IN THE PAST TEN YEARS—TABLE SHOWING THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH—THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1824 TO 1876—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1ST, 1876—PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER 1ST, 1876—THE GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA: PRESIDENTS OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790—UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1838—UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1874.

AREA, TOTAL POPULATION, AND WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.		Assessed Valuation.	
	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.
46,000	2,906,215	3,521,951	\$719,253,335	\$1,319,236,042

PROGRESS AND IMPORTANCE OF RAILWAYS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The number of Miles of railroad track in the State in the year 1842 was 754; 1845, 798; 1848, 1,006; 1851, 1,240;

1854, 1,404; 1857, 1,925; 1860, 2,442; 1863, 3,006; 1866, 3,728; 1869, 4,398; 1872, 5,113. Despite the business depression, there has been a steady advancement during the years 1873, 1874, and 1875; and the *Railroad Gazette* presents the following record of railway extension in Pennsylvania during the year ending December 31, 1876:

Columbia and Port Deposit.—The track has been laid from Columbia, Pa., south-eastward down the left bank of the Susquehanna 10.8 miles to Safe Harbor in 1875 (but not chronicled that year). In 1876 the western section was extended down the Susquehanna 16.3 miles to a point half a mile east of Peach Bottom, and the eastern section was extended up the river 3.1 miles to a point one mile west of Conowingo, making a total of 20.4 miles completed in 1876, and making a total of 36 miles completed, leaving a gap of four miles to finish. Of the whole road 9 miles, and of the part built this year, 4 miles are in Maryland.

East Berlin Branch.—Track is laid on 3 miles of the road between Red Hill and East Berlin, Pa., the whole length being 7 miles, which is about ready for the rails.

East Brandywine and Waynesburg.—An extension known as the New Holland Extension has been completed from Honeybrook, Pa., westward 11 miles to New Holland, in the Conestoga Valley. It is worked with the old line by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Elmira State Line.—Completed from a junction with the Northern Central Railway, 2 miles south of Elmira, N. Y., west by south $19\frac{3}{4}$ miles to a junction with the Tioga and the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroads at Tioga Junction, near Lawrenceville, Pa. It is intended chiefly to carry coal, and is leased and worked by the Tioga Railroad Company, the two together being called the "Tioga and Elmira

State Line Railroad." Of the road, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles are in New York; the rest in Pennsylvania.

Emlenton and Shippenville.—This is a road of 3 ft. gauge, completed late in the year from a junction with the Alleghany Valley at Emlenton, Pa., north-eastward 8 miles to Edenburg, in the Clarion oil region.

Parker and Karns City.—This 3 ft. gauge road was extended from Karns City south-westward 17 miles to Butler, Pa., in a most productive petroleum district. This makes the road 27 miles long, from Parker to Butler. The company making the extension was the Karns City and Butler, which has the same managers as the Parker and Karns City.

Peach Bottom.—The western division was extended eastward 4 miles to Delta, Pa., which is 35 miles east by south from York, and not far from the west bank of the Susquehanna, leaving a gap of but two or three miles between the two divisions.

Philadelphia, Newtown and New York.—Completed from Erie avenue, Philadelphia, north by east 6 miles to Fox Chase.

Southwest Pennsylvania.—This branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was extended from Watt, Pa., south by west 12 miles to Uniontown, making the whole branch 38 miles long, from its junction with the main line at Greensburg.

New lines are being projected all the time, and the iron rails are being pushed further into the rural districts with every passing month. A few years hence not many localities within the limits of the Commonwealth will be far remote from the railroad.

T A B L E
SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL GROWTH IN THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Graded Schools.....	Superintendents.....	Average salary of male teachers per month.	Average salary of female teachers per month.	Cost of tuition.	School houses.....	Total cost, including expenses of all kinds	No. of teachers who attended County In- stitutes.....
1866..	2,800	66	\$34 34	\$26 31	\$2,748,795 08	\$725,000 00	\$4,195,258 57	3,704
1867..	3,225	68	35 87	27 51	3,028,005 70	1,262,798 68	5,100,750 17	3,944
1868..	3,362	75	37 28	28 76	3,273,269 43	1,991,152 55	6,200,539 96	10,268
1869..	3,425	76	39 00	30 52	3,500,704 26	2,455,847 71	6,986,148 92	11,381
1870..	3,872	79	40 66	32 39	3,745,415 81	2,765,644 34	7,791,761 20	11,210
1871..	4,634	81	41 04	32 86	3,926,529 88	3,386,263 51	8,580,918 33	11,890
1872..	4,998	85	41 71	34 60	4,104,273 53	2,864,113 35	8,345,072 78	11,625
1873..	5,307	86	42 69	34 92	4,325,797 47	1,753,812 36	8,345,836 41	12,302
1874..	5,586	86	42 95	35 87	4,527,308 03	2,160,514 87	8,847,939 88	13,970
1875..	5,625	87	41 07	34 09	4,746,875 52	2,059,465 83	9,363,927 07	13,863
1876..	5,957	89	39 76	33 60	4,856,888 91	1,735,148 87	9,103,928 68	13,523

TABLE SHOWING THE PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE
SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH EXCLUDING PHIL-
ADELPHIA.

RECEIPTS.

From collectors, unseated lands, and all other sources, exclusive of State appropriation....	\$6,918,811 03
From State appropriation for 1875.....	728,207 19
Total receipts.....	<u>\$7,647,018 22</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Cost of Instruction.....	\$3,826,987 12
Fuel, contingencies, etc.....	2,006,833 88
Cost of school-houses, including renting, repairing, etc.....	<u>1,245,387 23</u>
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$7,079,208 23</u>
Balance in favor of districts.....	\$567,809 99

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA FROM
1824 TO 1876.

1824, Adams, 5,440; Jackson, 36,100; Crawford, 4,206; Clay, 1,609. 1828, Adams, 50,848; Jackson, 101,652. 1832, Clay, *U. Rep.*, 56,716; Jackson, *Dem.*, 90,983. 1837, Harrison, *Whig*, 87,111; Van Buren, *Dem.*, 91,475. 1840, Harrison, *Whig*, 144,021; Van Buren, *Dem.*, 143,676; Birney, *Abolition*, 343. 1844, Clay, *Whig*, 161,203; Polk, *Dem.*, 167,535; Birney, *Abolition*, 3,138. 1848, Taylor, *Whig*, 185,513; Cass, *Dem.*, 171,176; Van Buren, *F. Dem.*, 11,263. 1852, Scott, *Whig*, 179,174; Pierce, *Dem.*, 198,568; Hale, *F. Soil*, 8,525. 1856,

Fremont, *Rep.*, 147,510; Buchanan, *Dem.*, 230,710; Filmore, *American*, 82,175. 1860, Lincoln, *Rep.*, 268,030; Douglas, *Dem.*, 16,765; Breckenridge, *Dem.*, 178,871; Bell, *Union*, 12,776. 1864, McClellan, *Dem.*, 276,316; Lincoln, *Rep.*, 296,391. 1868, Seymour, *Dem.*, 313,382; Grant, *Rep.*, 342,280; 1872, Greeley, *Lib.*, 212,041; Grant, *Rep.*, 349,589. 1876, Hayes, *Rep.*, 384,122; Tilden, *Dem.*, 366,158; Cooper, *G'bk.*, 7,187; Smith, *Prob'n.*, 1,319.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE
OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30,
1876.

Receipts, \$6,078,890 37. Expenditures. 6,087,100 02.

PUBLIC DEBT, DECEMBER 1, 1876, \$22,978,950 69.

THE GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the Revolution the Commonwealth was governed by the Committee of Safety, Benjamin Franklin, Chairman, from September, 1776, to March, 1877.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1777, Thomas Wharton, Jr.; 1778, Joseph Reed; 1781, William Moore; 1782, John Dickinson; 1785, Benjamin Franklin; 1788, Thomas Mifflin.

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

1790, Thomas Mifflin ; 1799, Thomas McKean ; 1808, Simon Snyder ; 1817, William Friendly ; 1820, Joseph Heister ; 1823, Andrew J. Shulze ; 1829, George Wolf ; 1835, Joseph Ritner.

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1838.

1839, David R. Porter ; 1845, F. R. Shunk 1848, William F. Johnson ; 1852, William Bigler ; 1855, James Pollock ; 1858, William F. Packer ; 1861, Andrew G. Curtin ; 1867, John W. Geary ; 1873, John F. Hartranft.

GOVERNOR UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1874.

1876, John F. Hartranft.

CHAPTER VI.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES—

WHERE THE DIFFERENT METALS AND MINERALS COME FROM—ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES—RAILWAY STATISTICS OF THE WORLD—THE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD—PROTESTANTISM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD—THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD—DENSITY OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION—TABLE SHOWING POPULATION OF FOREIGN CITIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SIZE—STATISTICS OF THE GROWTH AND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. TABLE SHOWING DATE OF ADMISSION, ORIGINAL POPULATION, AREA, PRESENT POPULATION, AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS OF EACH STATE IN THE UNION—HALF A CENTURY OF IMMIGRATION—THE CENTER OF GRAVITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES—TABLE SHOWING POPULATION OF THE IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE UNION IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SIZE—THE AREA OF THE UNITED STATES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS—POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT FROM 1840 TO 1876—ELECTORAL VOTE BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, 1876—TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK TO IMPORTANT CITIES.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

As Wells, Fargo & Co. are the sole carriers of the gold and silver product of the Pacific States, they should constitute

the best authority on its amount. With an intelligent regard for the importance of correct statistics of this movement, Mr. J. J. Valentine, the Superintendent of that Company, has for years past enforced stringent regulations with a view to procuring an exact valuation and record of all the gold dust and gold and silver bullion that passes through the Company's hands, as well as what small amounts may be carried through other conveyances. The returns of Wells, Fargo & Co. have, therefore, been very properly regarded as the best available evidence of the production of these metals, and they doubtless make an approximation to the truth sufficient for all practical purposes. Mr. Valentine's statement of the production coming to market from the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, during the year 1876, is as follows:

States and Territories.	Gold dust and bullion by express.	Gold dust and bullion by other Conveyances . . .	Silver bullion by express.....	Gold and base bullion by freight..	Total
California.....	\$14,635,973	\$1,463,596	\$796,308	\$1,719,940	\$18,615,307
Nevada.....	220,803	22,080	44,725,802	4,312,079	49,280,764
Oregon.....	919,257	229,814	.....	.....	1,149,074
Washington....	56,702	5,670	.....	.....	62,372
Idaho.....	1,182,222	236,444	220,695	35,000	1,674,361
Montana.....	1,958,553	195,655	274,824	350,000	2,777,032
Utah.....	47,795	4,779	781,263	4,373,682	5,207,519
Colorado.....	2,829,877	.....	2,796,661	1,364,109	6,990,647
New Mexico....	76,392	.....	255,281	18,621	350,294
Arizona.....	103,528	.....	336,564	671,900	1,111,992
Mexico.....	51,880	.....	1,620,856	541,212	2,213,748
Brit. Columbia.	1,310,515	131,051	.....	.....	1,441,566
	\$23,391,487	\$2,289,089	\$51,808,054	\$13,386,543	\$90,875,173

This statement, it will be observed, does not profess to give anything beyond the value of the unparted bullion, and therefore affords no accurate idea of the actual product of either gold or silver. Mr. Valentine has therefore undertaken to estimate the proportion of gold and of silver respectively in *dore* bullion and of the quantity of lead and copper in the base bullion. For the purpose of this estimate he takes the product of the Comstock Lode * and of the whole of Nevada as a standard, and reaches this conclusion: "In round figures, of \$37,000,000 produced from the Comstock Lode this year, \$17,125,000, or quite 60 per cent., was gold; of the whole product of Nevada, 35 per cent. was gold, and of the total silver product, so-called, \$18,647,925, or 31 per cent., was gold. The gross yield is constituted as follows: Gold, \$41,-328,501; silver, \$41,506,672; lead and copper, \$5,040,000—\$90,-875,173." Applying the ratios thus obtained to the product of each of the last six years, Mr. Valentine obtains the following as the annual production of gold and silver and of the baser metals:

1871.....	\$58,284,000	\$2,100,000	\$20,286,000	\$35,898,000
1872.....	62,236,959	2,250,000	20,527,500	39,459,459
1873.....	72,258,693	3,450,000	28,352,100	40,456,593
1874.....	74,401,045	3,800,000	30,498,000	49,103,045
1875.....	80,889,057	5,100,000	34,043,910	41,745,147
1876.....	90,875,173	5,040,000	41,506,672	44,328,501

Mr. Valentine takes the following important exceptions to the statements of product issued in the Government reports: "We see no way of reconciling the discrepancy between \$66,-

*The richest known silver and gold-mine in the world probably is that in the celebrated "Comstock Lode," in Nevada, known as the Belcher mine. It produced during two and a half years the immense sum of \$16,772,-965.

000,000 gold and silver published as the estimate of U. S. officials for 1870 and \$56,184,000 shown here for 1871, which was a more productive year by at least \$4,000 than 1870. We are confident that similar discrepancies or exaggerations as to the product of the United States exist in the estimates usually accepted for the years from 1870 to 1861 inclusive, and possibly all the way back to 1848." We are quite disposed to think there is good ground for this criticism; for the Government reports of production and import combined show a surplus of supply over exports so large as to be wholly irreconcilable with any reasonable estimate of the home consumption for the arts and manufactures.

The following is given by Mr. Valentine as the product of gold and silver in the United States each year from the date of the California discoveries to the present period :

	Gold	Silver
1849.....	\$40,000,000	.....
1850.....	50,000,000	.....
1851.....	55,000,000	.....
1852.....	60,000,000	\$200,000
1853.....	65,000,000	200,000
1854.....	60,000,000	200,000
1855.....	55,000,000	200,000
1856.....	55,000,000	200,000
1857.....	55,000,000	200,000
1858.....	50,000,000	200,000
1859.....	50,000,000	200,000
1860.....	46,000,000	1,000,000
1861.....	43,000,000	1,500,000
1862.....	39,000,000	3,000,000
1863.....	40,000,000	7,000,000
1864.....	46,000,000	10,000,000

	Gold.	Silver.
1865.....	53,500,000	11,000,000
1866.....	53,000,000	10,000,000
1867.....	51,500,000	13,000,000
1868.....	48,000,000	12,000,000
1869... ..	49,500,000	12,000,000
1870.....	50,000,000	16,000,000
1871... ..	35,898,000	20,286,000
1872.....	39,459,459	20,527,500
1873.....	40,456,593	28,352,100
1874.....	40,103,045	30,498,000
1875.....	41,475,147	34,043,900
1876... ..	44,328,501	41,506,672
	\$1,356,490,745	\$273,314,182

It will be seen that, since 1864, there has been a steady tendency toward a decrease in the gold yield and an increase in the production of silver. In 1865, the product of gold was \$53,000,000, and of silver \$11,000,000; last year the yield of gold was 44,300,000, and of silver \$41,500,000. This result is due mainly to the great Nevada discoveries; how long they may hold out and maintain this change in the relative supplies of the two metals is wholly a matter of conjecture; but it cannot be doubted that the variation of relative product that has occurred within the last few years has largely contributed to the late fluctuations in the price of silver.

WHERE THE DIFFERENT METALS AND MINERALS COME FROM.

The different localities of the principal metals and minerals in the United States are as follows: Gold—California,

Oregon, Washington, Colorado, New Mexico, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Silver—California, Nevada, New Mexico, Northern Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. Mercury—in California. Tin—in Vermont, Missouri and Utah. Copper—Michigan, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Missouri, New Mexico and California. Lead—Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Virginia and New York. Zinc—Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Missouri. Nickel—in Pennsylvania. Iron—Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan. Coal—Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio, Maryland, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, California, Washington and Oregon. Salt—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Dakota, Minnesota, Arkansas, Texas, Utah, California and Washington.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES.

There is much that is interesting in the study of the origin of the names of the States of the Union, as they are derived from a variety of sources. To begin in the geographical order, we first have :

Maine, which takes its name from the province of Maine, in France, and was so called in compliment to the Queen of Charles I., Henrietta, its owner.

New Hampshire—first called Laconia—from Hampshire, England.

Vermont, from the Green Mountains (in French *verd mont*).

Massachusetts, from the Indian language, signifying, "The country about the great hill."

Rhode Island gets its name from the fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodes in the ancient Levant.

Connecticut's name was Mohegan, spelled originally "Quon-eh-ta-cut," signifying "A long river."

New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother, Charles II., ceded him that territory.

New Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carteret, after the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel, of which he was governor.

Pennsylvania, as is generally known, takes its name from William Penn, the "sylvania" meaning woods.

Delaware derives its name from Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, governor of Virginia.

Maryland receives its name from the Queen of Charles I., Henrietta Maria.

Virginia gets its name from Queen Elizabeth, the unmarried or virgin Queen.

The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles I. Georgia in honor of Charles II.

Florida gets its name from Jasquas de Flores, or "Feast of the Flowers."

Alabama comes from a Greek word, signifying "The land of rest."

Louisiana—named in honor of Louis XIV.

Mississippi derives its name from that of the great river, which is, in the Natchez tongue, "The Father of the Waters."

Arkansas is derived from the Indian word Kansas, "Smoky Water," with the French prefix of ark, "a bow."

Tennessee is an Indian name, meaning "The river with the big bend."

Kentucky—an Indian name—"Kain-tuck-ee," signifying "At the head of the river."

Ohio—Shawnee name for "Beautiful River."

Michigan's name was derived from the lake, the Indian name for a fish-weir or trap, which the shape of a lake suggested.

Indiana's name is derived from that of the Indians.

Illinois' name is derived from the Indian word "Illinois," men, and the French affix "eis," making it "Tribes of men."

Wisconsin's name is said to be the Indian for a wild, rushing channel.

RAILWAY STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

There are 146,243 miles of railway, or nearly enough to go round the earth at the equator six times. Of this extent 69,943 miles belong to Europe, 68,716 miles to America, 5,333 miles to Asia, 1,133 miles to Australia, and 1,083 miles to Africa. The European States have as follows: France, 11,041; Russia, 9,719; Austria, 7,437; Italy, 3,986; Spain and Portugal, 3,818; Belgium, 1,901; Sweden and Norway, 1,411; Holland, 1,010; Switzerland, 920; Turkey and Greece, 664; and Denmark, 548 miles. Great Britain possesses the greatest number of miles—15,427. The German Empire comes next, with 10,113 miles.

THE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

France exports wines, brandies, silks, furniture, jewelry, clocks, watches, paper, perfumery, and fancy goods generally.

Prussia exports linens, woolens, zinc, articles of iron, copper, and brass, indigo, wax, hams, musical instruments, tobacco, wine, and porcelain.

Germany exports wool, woolen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wine, wax, tallow and cattle.

Austria exports minerals, silk, thread, glass, wax, tar, nutgall, wine, honey, and mathematical instruments.

England exports cottons, woolens, glass, hardware, earthenware, cutlery, iron, metallic wares, salt, coal, watches, tin, silks, and linens.

Spain exports wines, brandies, iron, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, salt, cork, saffron, anchovies, silks, and woolens.

China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, borax, zinc, silks, cassia, filigree work, ivory ware, lacquered ware, and porcelain.

Brazil exports coffee, indigo, sugar, rice, hides, dried meats, tallow, gold, diamonds and other stones, gums, mahogany, and india rubber.

West Indies export sugar, molasses, rum, tobacco, cigars, mahogany, dyewood, coffee, pimento, fresh fruit and preserves, wax, ginger, and other spice.

East Indies export cloves, nutmegs, mace, pepper, rice, indigo, gold-dust, camphor, benzine, sulphur, ivory, rattans, sandal-wood, zinc, and nuts.

United States export principally agricultural produce, tobacco, cotton, flour, provisions of all kinds, lumber, and turpentine.

PROTESTANTISM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The following is a fair estimate of the present strength of Protestantism :

The United States.....	33,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....	25,000,000
The German Empire.....	25,000,000
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.....	7,500,000
Holland, Belgium, and France.....	5,000,000
Hungary, Austria, and Roumania	6,000,000
Switzerland, German-Russia, and the rest of Eu- rope.....	5,000,000
British America (including West Indies).....	4,000,000
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1,500,000
Liberia, Natal, and Cape of Good Hope.....	1,500,000
Egypt, and the rest of Africa.....	1,000,000
Armenia, and the rest of Asia.....	5,000,000
America, southward of this country.....	1,500,000
Total.....	121,000,000

The Methodist denomination is the strongest in numbers. The relative strength (membership) of the leading churches in this country, by the census of 1870, is as follows: Methodist, 6,528,209; Baptist, 4,360,135; Presbyterian, 2,698,244; Congregational, 1,117,212; Roman Catholic, 1,990,514; Episcopal, 991,051. The Jews numbered but 73,265. In proportion to numbers, the Roman Catholic is the second richest—the Episcopalians being first; but in the aggregate the Methodists are the heaviest property-holders for denominational purposes, viz.: Methodists, \$69,854,121; Roman Catholic, \$60,985,566; Episcopalians, \$36,614,549.

THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

A report from the United States Bureau of Statistics at Washington, just issued, contains an interesting table of the

population of the earth, taken chiefly from the work on that subject issued this year at Gotha by Drs. Behm and Wagner, and founded on the most recent authorities. By this statement the aggregate population of the earth is given at 1,391,032,000. Asia being the most populous section, and containing 798,000,000, while Europe has 300,500,000; Africa, 203,000,000; America, 84,000,000; and Australia and Polynesia, 4,500,000. In Europe the leading nations are credited with the following numbers: Russia, 71,000,000; the German Empire, 41,000,000; France, 36,000,000; Austro-Hungary, 36,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 32,000,000; Italy, nearly 27,000,000; Spain, 16,500,000; and Turkey, nearly 16,000,000. The other countries do not exceed 5,000,000 each. In Asia—China, which is by far the most populous nation of the earth, is credited with 425,000,000; Hindostan, with 240,000,000; Japan, 33,000,000; the East India Islands, 30,500,000; Burmah, Siam, and Farther India, nearly 26,000,000; Turkey, 13,500,000; and Russia, nearly 11,000,000. The Australian population is given at 1,674,500, and the Polynesian Islands at 2,763,400, New Guinea and New Zealand being included in the latter. In Africa the chief divisions are West Soudan and the Central African region, with 89,000,000; the Central Soudan region, 39,000,000; South Africa; 20,250,000; the Galla country and the country east of the White Nile, 15,000,000; Samauli, 8,000,000; Egypt, 8,500,000 and Morocco, 6,000,000. In America two-thirds of the population are north of the Isthmus, where the United States has nearly 39,000,000; Mexico, over 9,000,000; and the British provinces, 4,000,000. The total population of North America is given at nearly 52,000,000, and of South America, 25,500,000, of which Brazil contains 10,000,000. The West India Islands have over 4,000,000, and the Central American States not quite 3,000,000.

DENSITY OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

According to the census of 1870, the population per square mile in Belgium was 451; Netherlands, 291; Switzerland, 175; Denmark, 111; United States, 11; Columbia, 7. The census of 1871 gave to England and Wales a population per square mile of 389; Great Britain and Ireland, 265; Italy, 237; Germany, 193; Ireland 169; Scotland, 109; Greece, 73; Mexico, 9. In 1872, the population per square mile in France, 150; Sweden and Norway, 21; Brazil, 3.

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION OF FOREIGN CITIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SIZE.

London, Eng.	3,082,372	Vienna, Austria....	575,000
Soochow, China....	2,000,000	St. Petersburg, Rus-	
Paris, France.....	1,825,270	sia.....	539,190
Pekin, China.....	1,600,000	Liverpool, Eng....	492,430
Yeddo, Japan.....	1,554,000	Glasgow, Scotland..	440,900
Canton, China.....	1,230,029	Madras, India.....	427,771
Constantinople, T'y.	1,070,080	Naples, Italy.....	418,000
Calcutta, India.....	1,000,000	Manchester, Eng....	362,000
Osaka, Japan.....	1,000,000	Lyons, France.....	320,898
Bombay, India.....	816,000	Dublin, Ireland....	319,000
Berlin, Prussia.....	702,000	Marseilles, France..	300,000
Riode Janeiro, Brazil	600,000	Madrid, Spain.....	300,000

STATISTICS OF THE GROWTH AND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
TABLE showing date of admission, original population, area, present population,
and number of members of Congress of each State in the Union.

STATES.	When admitted.	Population when admitted.	Area sq're miles.	Population in 1870.	Members Congress.
Alabama.....	1819	144,317	50,722	996,992	8
Arkansas.....	1836	52,240	52,198	484,471	4
California.....	1850	107,000	188,981	560,247	4
Colorado.....	1876	39,864	104,500	39,864	1
Connecticut.....	Sett led 1636		4,750	537,454	4
Delaware.....	Sett led 1627		2,120	125,015	1
Florida.....	1845	54,477	59,248	187,748	2
Georgia.....	Sett led 1682		58,800	1,184,109	9
Illinois.....	1818	34,620	55,410	2,539,891	19
Indiana.....	1816	63,867	33,809	1,680,637	13
Iowa.....	1846	81,929	55,041	1,194,020	9
Kansas.....	1859	107,206	81,318	364,309	3
Kentucky.....	1792	73,077	37,630	1,321,811	10
Louisiana.....	1812	76,556	41,346	726,915	6
Maine.....	1820	208,335	35,000	626,915	5
Maryland.....	Sett led 1635		11,124	780,894	6
Massachusetts.....	Sett led 1620		7,800	1,457,351	11
Michigan.....	1837	200,000	56,451	1,184,059	9
Minnesota.....	1859	150,042	83,531	439,706	3
Mississippi.....	1817	75,512	47,156	827,922	6
Missouri.....	1821	60,586	65,350	1,721,295	13
Nebraska.....	1866	60,000	75,995	122,993	1
Nevada.....	1864	40,000	81,539	42,491	1
New Hampshire.....	Sett led 1623		9,280	318,300	3
New Jersey.....	Sett led 1624		8,320	906,096	7
New York.....	Sett led 1614		47,000	4,382,759	33
North Carolina.....	Sett led 1650		50,704	1,071,361	8
Ohio.....	1802	41,915	39,964	2,665,260	20
Oregon.....	1859	52,465	95,274	90,923	1
Pennsylvania.....	Sett led 1685		46,000	3,521,951	27
Rhode Island.....	Sett led 1637		1,306	217,353	2
South Carolina.....	Sett led 1670		34,000	705,606	5
Tennessee.....	1796	77,262	45,600	1,250,520	10
Texas.....	1848	250,000	274,356	818,579	6
Vermont.....	1791	85,539	10,212	330,551	3
Virginia.....	Sett led 1607		38,352	1,225,163	9
West Virginia.....	1862	376,688	23,000	442,014	3
Wisconsin.....	1848	210,596	53,924	1,054,670	8
Total,				38,155,505	293

HALF A CENTURY OF IMMIGRATION.

The following table shows the number of Immigrants that have arrived in the United States in fifty years, ending with 1870:

1820.....	8,385	1838.....	38,914	1856.....	200,436
1821.....	9,130	1839.....	68,072	1857.....	251,306
1822.....	6,911	1840.....	84,006	1858.....	123,126
1823.....	6,354	1841.....	80,289	1859.....	121,282
1824.....	7,912	1842.....	104,565	1860.....	153,640
1825.....	10,199	1843.....	52,496	1861.....	91,920
1826.....	10,837	1844.....	78,615	1862.....	91,987
1827.....	18,875	1845.....	114,371	1863.....	176,282
1828.....	27,382	1846.....	154,416	1864.....	193,418
1829.....	22,520	1847.....	234,968	1865.....	248,120
1830.....	23,332	1848.....	226,527	1866.....	318,554
1831.....	22,633	1849.....	297,041	1867.....	298,358
1832.....	60,482	1850.....	369,963	1868.....	297,215
1833.....	58,640	1851.....	379,466	1869.....	385,287
1834.....	65,365	1852.....	371,603	1870.....	285,422
1835.....	45,374	1853.....	368,645		
1836.....	76,242	1854.....	427,833	Total, ..	7,448,925
1837.....	79,340	1855.....	200,877		

THE CENTER OF GRAVITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE
UNITED STATES.

In 1840 the center of gravity of the population of the United States was at a point in Virginia near the eastern foot of the Appalachian chain, and near the parallel of thirty degrees north latitude.

In 1850 this center had moved westward 57 miles across the mountains, to a point nearly south of Parkersburg, Virginia.

In 1860 it had moved westward 82 miles, to a point nearly south of Chillicothe, O.

In 1870 it had reached a point near Wilmington, Clinton Co., O., about 45 miles north-east of Cincinnati.

In no case had it widely departed from the thirty-ninth parallel.

A line drawn from Lake Erie, at the north-eastern corner of Ohio, to Pensacola, Fla., would divide the population of the United States, as it stood in 1870, into two equal parts. This line is nearly parallel to the line of the Atlantic coast.

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION OF THE IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE UNION IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SIZE.

New York.....	926,341	New Haven, Ct.....	55,000
Philadelphia, Pa....	657,159	Syracuse, N. Y.....	54,788
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,300	Troy, N. Y.....	53,975
St. Louis, Mo.....	312,693	Memphis, Tenn.....	50,000
Baltimore, Md.....	302,000	Charleston, S. C.....	48,431
Chicago, Ill.....	297,000	Indianapolis, Ind.....	47,648
Boston, Mass.....	253,924	Worcester, Mass.....	41,168
Cincinnati, O.....	218,000	Lowell, Mass.....	40,937
New Orleans, La....	184,680	Hartford, Ct.....	40,000
Buffalo, N. Y.....	174,247	Savannah, Ga.....	39,463
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	170,893	Mobile, Ala.....	38,950
Louisville, Ky.....	150,323	Kansas City, Mo.....	34,820
San Francisco, Cal...	150,240	Columbus, O.....	33,723
Washington, D. C....	109,838	Toledo, O.....	31,693
Newark, N. J.....	100,750	Springfield, Mass....	29,706
Cleveland, O.....	93,018	Lynn, Mass.....	28,231
Detroit, Mich.....	86,250	Fall River, Mass.....	26,768
Jersey City, N. J....	82,000	Atlanta, Ga.....	24,335
Albany, N. Y.....	78,000	Quincy, Ill.....	24,306
Rochester, N. Y.....	75,000	Omaha, Neb.....	23,200
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,469	Salt Lake City.....	22,500
Providence, R. I....	68,800	New Bedford, Mass.,	21,230
Richmond, Va.....	60,000		

THE AREA OF THE UNITED STATES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

	SQ. MILES.
Original limits of the 13 States.....	820,680
Louisiana, purchased in 1803.....	899,579
Florida, purchased of Spain, 1819	66,900
Territory confirmed by the Oregon Treaty in 1842 and 1846.....	308,052
Texas, annexed in 1846	318,000
New Mexico and California, 1847.....	522,955
"Gadsden Purchase" of Mexico in 1853.....	45,535
Alaska, purchased of Russia, 1867.....	577,390
Total area in square miles.....	3,559,091

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT FROM 1840
TO 1876.

YEAR.	CANDIDATES.	POPULAR VOTE.	ELECTORAL VOTE.
1840—	William H. Harrison.....	1,275,011	234
	Martin Van Buren.....	1,135,761	60
1844—	James K. Polk.....	1,337,243	170
	Henry Clay.....	1,299,062	105
	Birney....	62,300	...
1848—	Zachary Taylor... ..	1,360,099	163
	Lewis Cass.....	1,220,544	127
	Martin Van Buren.....	291,263	...
1852—	Franklin Pierce.....	1,062,474	254
	Winfield Scott.....	1,385,580	42
	John P. Hale.....	155,825	...
1856—	James Buchanan.....	1,838,189	174
	John C. Fremont.....	1,341,264	110

YEAR.	CANDIDATES.	POPULAR VOTE.	ELECTORAL VOTE.
1856—	Filmore.....	874,533	12
1860—	Lincoln.....	1,866,352	180
	Douglas.....	1,365,976	} 116
	Breckenridge.....	864,953	
	Bell.....	590,631	
1864—	Abraham Lincoln.....	2,216,067	213
	George B. McClellan.....	1,808,725	21
1868—	Ulysses S. Grant.....	3,015,071	214
	Horatio Seymour.....	2,709,613	80
1872—	Ulysses S. Grant.....	3,597,070	300
	Horace Greeley.....	2,834,076	66
1876—	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	4,033,295	185
	Samuel J. Tilden.....	4,284,256	184
	Peter Cooper.....	81,737	...
	Green Clay Smith.....	9,552	...

THE ELECTORAL VOTE BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.—1876

New England States.—Connecticut, 6; Maine, 7; Massachusetts, 13; New Hampshire, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 3. Total, 40.

Middle States.—New Jersey, 9; New York, 35; Pennsylvania, 29. Total, 73.

Southern States.—Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 12; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 15; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 8; Virginia, 11; West Virginia, 5. Total, 138.

Western States.—Illinois, 21; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 11; Kan-

sas, 5; Michigan, 11; Minnesota, 5; Nebraska, 3; Ohio, 22; Wisconsin, 10. Total, 103.

Pacific States.—California, 6; Nevada, 3; Oregon, 3; Colorado, 3. Total, 15.

Whole number of electoral votes, 369; necessary to a choice, 185.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK TO IMPORTANT CITIES.

From New York to—

Albany, N. Y.....	is	146 miles.
Newark, N. J.....	"	9 "
Boston, Mass.....	"	236 "
Philadelphia, Pa.....	"	87 "
Baltimore, Md.....	"	185 "
Washington, D. C.....	"	225 "
Richmond, Va.....	"	353 "
Raleigh, N. C.....	"	538 "
Charleston, S. C.....	"	764 "
Savannah, Ga.....	"	854 "
Atlanta, Ga.....	"	1,000 "
Montgomery, Ala.....	"	1,220 "
Mobile, Ala.....	"	1,352 "
New Orleans, La.....	"	1,597 "
Galveston, Texas.....	"	1,800 "
Memphis, Tenn.....	"	1,200 "
Nashville, Tenn.....	"	1,019 "
Louisville, Ky.....	"	845 "
Cincinnati, O.....	"	744 "
Cleveland, O.	"	588 "

Indianapolis, Ind.....	is	838 miles.
Chicago, Ill.....	"	898 "
St. Louis, Mo.....	"	1,090 "
Milwaukee, Wis.....	"	1,100 "
Detroit, Mich.....	"	679 "
Little Rock, Ark.....	"	1,400 "
Omaha, Neb.....	"	1,430 "
St. Paul, Minn.....	"	1,450 "
Denver City, Col.....	"	1,980 "
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	"	2,430 "
San Francisco, Cal.....	"	3,306 "
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	"	183 "
Burlington, Vt.....	"	301 "
Buffalo, N. Y.....	"	469 "
Rochester, N. Y.....	"	401 "
Newburgh, N. Y.....	"	53 "
New Haven, Ct.....	"	76 "
Providence, R. I.....	"	183 "
Newport R. I.....	"	160 "
Portland, Me.....	"	344 "
Hartford, Ct.....	"	133 "
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	"	431 "
Harrisburg, Pa.....	"	182 "
Long Branch, N. J.....	"	36 "

FOREIGN CITIES.

Montreal, Canada.....	is	401 miles.
London, Eng.....	"	3,506 "
Paris, France.....	"	3,557 "
Dublin, Ireland.....	"	3,130 "

Rome, Italy.....	is	4,396 miles,
Edinburgh, Scotland.	"	3,586 "
St. Petersburg, Russia.....	"	4,860 "
Madrid, Spain.....	"	3,140 "
Frankford, Germany.....	"	3,530 "
Havana, Cuba.....	"	1,930 "
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	"	4,550 "
Calcutta, India.....	"	8,300 "

THE END.

